

## SAARC summit opens in Nepal

KATMANDU (AP) — The third annual summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) opened Monday with many of its leaders pledging to sign a pact to fight terrorism in the subcontinent. The leaders of the seven nations arrived in heavily guarded motorcades at the Royal Nepal Academy to an army band welcome. At the two-hour opening session, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi turned over the gavel to Nepal's King Birendra, who will lead the regional federation for the next year. In his inaugural address, King Birendra focused on the two main issues expected to be approved at the three-day gathering — a 200,000-tonne food security reserve and an anti-terrorism pact. "I believe that the agreement will provide us with a much-needed cushion against the contingencies of food in our region," the king said. He added: "I am also hopeful that the signing of the final act of the convention against terrorism will take us a step closer to free this region of Asia from the scourge that can afflict us all."

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والرأي

## U.N. chief meets Iran, Iraq envoys

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar had separate meetings on Monday with the delegates of Iran and Iraq in a continuing effort to halt the seven-year Gulf war. The United Nations and the two delegations declined to disclose details of the Iranian and Iraqi responses to Mr. Perez de Cuellar's ceasefire plan submitted to them on Oct. 15. The secretary general asked for written replies within 15 days, but was on a private visit to Spain when the deadline expired. He returned to New York over the weekend. Speaking to reporters after Monday's meeting, said Rajaie Khorassani, the Iranian delegate, said Mr. Perez de Cuellar was free to release what he termed Iran's "very good letter." Ismat Kizani, the Iraqi delegate, called on the secretary general shortly after Mr. Khorassani and later told reporters he didn't expect any further progress on ending the war until after next week's Arab summit, which begins Nov. 8.

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### Rifai receives Omani message

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Monday conferred with Mr. Hamud Ibn Ibrahim Ibn Soumar, director of the Income and Investments Department at the Omani Finance Ministry. The Omani official, who arrived here Sunday, conveyed to Mr. Rifai a message from Omani Deputy Premier Qais Ibn Abdul Munem Al Zawawi dealing with Jordanian-Omani relations. The meeting was attended by Dr. Abdul Majid 'Oqsem, under-secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Omani Ambassador to Jordan Bashir Ibn Salem Al Farraj.

### Mirghani to attend summit

KHARTOUM (Petra) — Sudanese head of state Ahmad Al Mirghani will be heading his country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit which will open in Amman on Nov. 8, the Sudanese News Agency announced here on Monday. On Sunday it was also announced in Oman that Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said will head Oman's delegation to the summit.

### Sharon under probe

TEL AVIV (AP) — The justice ministry ordered police to investigate allegations that the trade and industry minister, Ariel Sharon, illegally channelled money and contracts to political allies, a newspaper reported Monday. Justice ministry officials confirmed the probe, but refused to provide details. Sharon spokesman Amir Fleischer said Sharon denied the allegations, but was willing to cooperate with investigators. A scandal could dampen Sharon's hopes of staging a political comeback and replacing prime minister Yitzhak Shamir as leader of the right-wing Herut party.

### Swiss official visits Iran

BERNE (R) — A senior government envoy from Switzerland, which represents the United States in Iran, is in Tehran for a three-day official visit, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Monday. Ambassador Alfred Ruegg, who heads a political department at the Swiss Foreign Ministry dealing with countries outside Europe and North America, will discuss bilateral and international issues during his visit, the spokesman said. "It is clear he will also review Switzerland's mandate in representing American interests," he added.

### Syria asks foreign airlines to stop Cyprus flights

PARIS (R) — Syria has asked Air France, Swissair and the Dutch national airline KLM to suspend services between Cyprus and Damascus, an Air France spokesman said Monday. He said the governments and airlines concerned were informed of the Syrian request at the end of last week. The suspension was due to take effect on Sunday. The spokesman did not give any reasons for the Syrian decision.

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## King, Crown Prince and Rifai discuss Mideast peace efforts with Howe

Jordan and Britain agree on need to implement U.N. resolutions to settle Gulf and Arab-Israeli conflicts

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

**HIS MAJESTY King Hussein and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Monday discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iran-Iraq war and prospects to settle the two Middle East problems and achieve peace in the region on the basis of U.N. Security Council resolutions.**

Reporting on the meeting held at the Royal Court, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that both sides reiterated the need for convening an international Middle East peace conference under U.N. auspices for implementing Security Council resolutions because such a conference is the only way for arriving at a just and durable peace.

The King and Mr. Howe also underlined the need for implementing Security Council Resolution 598 which aims at ending the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the agency said.

## Howe urges Moscow to join U.N. measures to enforce 598

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe on Monday urged the Soviet Union to join the rest of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council seeking "enforcement measures" to U.N. Resolution 598 including an arms embargo against Iran as a means to a Gulf war ceasefire.

He expressed hope that the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8 would give "support to this approach as also to the principle of freedom of navigation in international waters."

On the second day of an official

three-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Howe said his country was calling for follow-up measures to Resolution 598 agreed upon by the five Security Council permanent members during their meeting in Washington last month.

"These measures, we think, should be put in place. We would like the Soviet Union to join hands with us for an arms embargo which we consider the most appropriate measure against the party not complying with 598," he said identifying Iran as "the greatest obstacle" in the way to implementing the resolution and "the most likely candidate" for an arms embargo.

"We want the Soviet Union to join us in putting that into action as agreed upon in Washington," he said.

Mr. Howe said Britain favoured a twin-track effective approach to a Gulf war ceasefire: "Pushing for the implementation of 598 and backing the (U.N.) secretary general with the strength of enforcement measures and an arms embargo."

He said: "Doubts remain as to whether the Soviet Union was

The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, in addition to a delegation accompanying the British secretary on his visit to Jordan and Britain's Ambassador to Jordan.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Howe was received by Prince Hassan at his office.

Petra said the Crown Prince presented to Mr. Howe a detailed outline of Jordan's continued efforts to achieve peace and stability in the Arab region and

(Continued on page 3)

## New Syrian premier begins economic task

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syria's new prime minister, Mahmoud Zu'bi, has begun the uphill task of reforming his country's flagging economy after installing several new faces in a 36-member coalition cabinet.

"Syria's economy needs a strong man or group capable of... vigorously uprooting mismanagement," one political observer in the Syrian capital told Reuters.

Mr. Zu'bi succeeded Dr. Abdul Raouf Al Kasm, who resigned on Saturday after parliament censured four ministers for incompetence.

The semi-official daily, Al Thawra, said on Monday the new government was formed in "exceptional and delicate circumstances, which require an exceptional effort and persistent action to exploit all available potential."

Diplomats say Mr. Zu'bi will have to battle economic stagnation, fuelled by corruption and mismanagement.

Al Thawra said the new premier would have to boost industrial and agricultural production "by fighting the routine and continuing to apply the principle of punishment until corruption is uprooted."

He has appointed technocrats and specialists to help Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Salim Yassif and veteran Economy Minister Mohammad Inadi in the economic drive.

## Rifai congratulates Zu'bi

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Monday sent a cable of congratulations to Mr. Mahmoud Zu'bi on the occasion of his appointment as Syria's new prime minister. In his cable Mr. Rifai said he was confident that existing brotherly ties between the two countries would be further strengthened and developed in all fields to serve interests of the two brotherly peoples and those of the Arab Nation.

Minister for Oil and Mineral Resources Mtanios Habib, 48, is regarded as a specialist in his field.

The new government, like its predecessor, is a coalition of Baathists and their partners from socialist parties.

It comprises 24 members of the Baath Party, two Communists, two Socialist Unionists, two Arab Socialists, two from the Socialist Union and four independents.

Three deputy prime ministers, including Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas, kept their positions and 11 other ministers were reappointed, including Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharra.

## Qadhafi not to attend summit

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said on Monday he will not attend the Arab summit in Amman on Nov. 8 but would call for another meeting that could discuss an Arab atomic bomb, the official Libyan news agency (JANA) said.

The JANA report did not rule out Libya sending officials to the summit but analysts said it appeared highly unlikely in view of its previous calls for Arab states to boycott the meeting.

"This (Iran-Iraq) war has no aim and must stop. I am against it and consider its continuation as madness," Col. Qadhafi said, adding that he wanted another meeting of Arab leaders.

"I will call for a summit that might have on the agenda: combatting America; boycotting France, the liberation of Palestine, the creation of an Arab federation... and building an Arab atomic bomb," JANA reported him as saying.

Col. Qadhafi, whose country produces around one million barrels of oil per day, said he supported Iran in the war with Iraq and was not sorry for any loss of Gulf oil.

"Arab masses do not make use of the Gulf oil so the Arab masses including the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Republic) will not feel sorry for the Gulf oil if it was burned," Col. Qadhafi said.



His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan hold talks with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Monday



Arabs stage widespread anti-Israel demonstrations

## Iraq to press Arab summit to boycott Iran

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — Iraq will ask leaders at next Sunday's Arab summit to boycott Iran and invoke the Arab Defence Charter, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan said in an interview published on Monday.

"We will stress the need to implement... an Arab boycott against Iran that was previously discussed at the Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis," Mr. Ramadan told Al Itihad daily. "We will also ask them to invoke the Arab Defence Charter."

The summit opens in Amman on Nov. 8 and the Iran-Iraq war is expected to dominate proceedings.

Mr. Ramadan did not say if Iraqi President Saddam Hussein would personally attend the summit. He said: "We will participate with an effective and high-level delegation."

Mr. Ramadan, who recently

completed an Arab tour, said: "The general tendency among Arab states is to adopt a unified stand against Iranian rejection of peace efforts and Resolution 598."

Arab and Western diplomats based in the region say Gulf states led by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait want broad condemnation of Iran at the summit.

Last August, Arab foreign ministers meeting in Tunis drew back from a proposed boycott under pressure from Syria, Libya and Algeria.

The defence charter provides for collective action to help any Arab League member facing aggression.

At the Tunis meeting, Arab foreign ministers voiced unanimous support for Resolution 598, which envisages sanctions against any party that does not heed the ceasefire.

## U.S. frigate opens fire on 'unidentified' boats in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — A U.S. navy frigate and a chartered tanker were "taken by surprise" in the Gulf by three small craft that approached them at high speed before being chased off by machine gun fire, U.S. military officials said Monday.

The Pentagon said the boats, a dhaw and two Boston whaler-type speedboats, which got within 500 metres of the convoy Sunday were suspected to be Iranian.

The frigate Carr fired .50 calibre machine guns at one boat, but none of the three was known to have been hit and all left the scene after the incident, the Pentagon said.

However, Gulf-based U.S. officials said there was serious doubt whether the boats were Iranian craft threatening the U.S. vessels, or simply ordinary fishing vessels of another nationality which are common in the Gulf.

"We've seen these types of boats before, but it's the first time that one ever came that close to American ships," one official said.

## Chirac pushes for int'l parley, but fails to convince Shamir

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac pushed for a Middle East peace conference in meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, but failed to persuade Mr. Shamir to drop his opposition to the proposed forum, Israeli officials said Monday.

Mr. Chirac is on a three-day visit to Israel, the first by a French prime minister. He met with Mr. Shamir on Sunday and Monday, said Shamir spokesman Yossi Ahimeir.

In a 75-minute meeting Sunday night, Mr. Chirac "expressed support for the international conference, but did not succeed in convincing Mr. Shamir," said Ahimeir.

Mr. Shamir told Mr. Chirac the European Community (EC) should withdraw its support for the international conference and instead try to convince the Arabs to enter into direct negotiations with Israel, Ahimeir said.

"This is the only positive role (Shamir) ascribes to the Europeans," the spokesman said. On Monday, Mr. Shamir reiterated his opposition to the

## Arabs stage widespread anti-Israel demonstrations

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians staged commercial strikes, demonstrated and stoned Israeli vehicles in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip on Monday, the 70th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration in which Britain pledged a Jewish state in Palestine.

All shops were closed in Arab Jerusalem and commercial strikes were also reported in Gaza and in the West Bank towns of Nablus and Ramallah, where soldiers tried to force storekeepers to open and welded the shutters of those who refused.

Two Israelis were injured when demonstrators pelted a bus with stones near Hebron.

An Israeli spokesman said there were sporadic demonstrations and protests in several parts of the occupied territories.

Troops opened fire and used tear-gas and rubber bullets in Gaza and Nablus to disperse

crowds of demonstrators who threw rocks and burned tyres. A young boy was wounded by a bullet in Nablus, the army said.

Palestinian sources said protesters burned tyres and erected stone barricades in Bethlehem's Manger Square.

Police removed a Palestinian flag and a portrait of a student shot dead by Israeli troops at Bethlehem University from the campus railings. The Israelis closed the university for three months after protests there last week.

The Palestine Press Service identified the wounded Nablus boy as Talal Dweikat and said he was taken to the nearby Rafidiyeh hospital for treatment.

Two Israelis were also injured in the city of Hebron, when Palestinian demonstrators threw stones at an Israeli bus, smashing several windows, an army spokesman said.

## Gorbachev vows to seek ban on space weapons

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev pledged on Monday he would work tirelessly for a ban on space weapons and for cuts in strategic arms at coming summits with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

His remarks, at a Kremlin meeting marking the 70th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, were seen as a clear signal he would be pushing hard for limits on Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" programme when they meet in Washington next month.

"The growing danger that weapons may be perfected to a point where they will become uncontrollable urges us to waste no time," Mr. Gorbachev declared.

"That is why we will work unrelentingly at these meetings for a palpable breakthrough, for concrete results in reducing strategic offensive arms and banning weapons from outer space, the key to removing the nuclear threat," he said.

"Star Wars" — the strategic

defence initiative or SDI — has been pinpointed by the Kremlin for the past two years as the main barrier to agreement on cutting the superpowers' arsenals of long-range weaponry.

Until now, Mr. Reagan has resolutely declined to accept any curb on development of the programme, a largely space-based network of lasers and battle stations using nuclear explosions to destroy missiles launched against the United States.

But Moscow regards SDI as a U.S. attempt to achieve military superiority which would have to be countered by a massive build-up of Soviet intercontinental rocketry or ICBMs.

On Friday the two powers announced Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan would meet in Washington on Dec. 7 to sign a treaty on destroying their intermediate nuclear weaponry

(Continued on page 3)

Gorbachev rebukes Yeltsin, page 8

## Young technocrats take over Chinese party leadership

PEKING (R) — China's Communist Party radically overhauled its elite leadership on Monday, promoting younger technocrats to take over from elderly revolutionaries.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, heir-apparent to paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, was confirmed as expected in the top post of party general secretary.

The new Central Committee, named at the close of the party's national congress on Sunday, voted seven new men onto the 18-man politburo and appointed four new members to its powerful five-man standing committee, leaving Mr. Zhao as the only holdover.

The average age of the standing committee fell from about 78 years to 63 years.

Appearing in triumphant spirits at a reception in the Great Hall of the People, Mr. Zhao clinked glasses with journalists and fielded questions on subjects ranging from the cut of his suit to relations with Washington and Moscow.

Separated by just a narrow line of tables laden with celebratory

food and drink, Mr. Zhao shook hands, cracked jokes and asked questions himself in an openness not seen in China for over 20 years.

Teasing the 400 or so journalists present, Mr. Zhao disclosed he would soon hand in his resignation as premier and propose his successor as acting premier until the National People's Congress (parliament) meets next spring.

"I will not tell you his name but you can say he is younger than I," Mr. Zhao said. The official New China News Agency revealed Mr. Zhao's age for the first time on Monday, saying he is 68 rather than the commonly reported 69.

Mr. Zhao was accompanied at the reception by his fellow standing committee members, introduced apparently in order of seniority — Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Hu Qili and Yao Yilin.

Mr. Li, a technocrat trained in Moscow and the adopted son of former Premier Chou Enlai, is a youthful 59, holds the post of vice premier and is tipped to succeed Mr. Zhao as premier.

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# White House miscalculated key aspects of Gulf policy — analyst

By Valerie Strauss  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The White House miscalculated key aspects of the U.S. operation to protect Kuwaiti vessels in the Gulf and still has no clear vision of when it will end, Democratic legislators and an independent analyst said.

From the time President Reagan agreed to help Kuwait last spring, his administration has misjudged issues ranging from the size of the force necessary for the operation to Iran's reaction to the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf, they said.

And its latest Gulf-related effort to win an international arms embargo against Iran appears unlikely to immediately succeed, they added.

"It isn't that they made a single miscalculation," Representative Robert Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, told Reuters. "It is that at every juncture they have been wrong. They have made an open-ended commitment that they don't know how to keep and don't begin to know how to leave."

"The future will require hard choices and some real planning. And the administration has to learn not to jump first and think later," Mr. Torricelli said.

Under Mr. Reagan's policy in the Gulf, 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers have been re-registered under the American flag and are escorted through the Gulf by U.S. warships. Fourteen such convoys have been completed since the

operation began in July.

Mr. Reagan agreed to help Kuwait last March after the tiny Gulf nation also asked Moscow for help in protecting its ship from Iranian attack.

Mr. Reagan at the time was embattled by the scandal over his secret arms sales to Iran, which left U.S. friends in the Gulf fearing that he had "tilted" toward Tehran, their enemy, in the seven-year Iran-Iraq war.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Kuwait is a major backer of Iraq in the Gulf war and Tehran has staged a series of attacks on Kuwaiti territory and on its ships traversing the Gulf.

Tehran sees U.S. support for Kuwait, and the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf, as serious provocations, and American and Iranian forces have clashed several times in recent months.

Mr. Torricelli and other U.S. legislators, as well as independent analysts, say Mr. Reagan miscalculated the size of the fleet necessary to protect the Kuwaiti tankers.

The White House initially told Congress no additional forces

were needed beyond the six to nine warships on regular duty. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said recently there are up to 32 U.S. warships now in the Gulf.

"That was a horrendous miscalculation," said Representative Tom Lantos, a California Democrat.

The White House also told Congress before the operation began that no additional support vessels would be needed, an assumption proved incorrect after the tanker Bridgeton hit a mine on the first U.S.-escorted convoy and Washington asked its allies to send minesweepers to the Gulf.

There were also misjudgments on Iranian reaction to the U.S. protection operation, Gary Sick, author of the book *All Fall Down*, about Iran's 1979 revolution, told Reuters.

The White House said initially it did not expect Iran to attack U.S. forces or ships under U.S. protection despite the hostile relations between the two countries since the shah was overthrown and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came to power.

"There was an overestimation of the deterrent effect of just having U.S. forces there and the American flag flying to prevent the Iranians from retaliation," said Sick, a former U.S. official now at the Ford Foundation in New York.

Iran has been very clever in its reaction, Sick said, never firing directly on a U.S. warship but instead mining international wa-

ters, and firing Silkorm missiles on the Kuwaiti mainland and at a reflagged Kuwaiti tanker while it was not under U.S. protection.

U.S. forces retaliated only for the October attack on the Kuwaiti vessel by hitting Iranian oil platforms that Washington said were used to harass shipping in the waterway.

Tehran has thus managed to "get around" U.S. policy, staging attacks that they know will not elicit a major response from Washington, Mr. Sick and Mr. Torricelli said.

Such attacks will make it difficult for U.S. forces in the Gulf, Mr. Sick said, keeping them constantly on alert but unable to retaliate for many acts of Iranian aggression.

Ending the protection operation is also problematic, they said. The White House has said the operation will end when the Gulf is safe for commerce — but it has not given a date.

U.S. legislators who fear U.S. and Iranian forces are headed for a major conflict in the Gulf are moving to try to end the operation, although there appears to be agreement that a complete U.S. pullout from the Gulf would be disastrous for American security interests.

The only way out on the horizon, Mr. Sick said, lies with the U.N. effort to win a ceasefire in the Gulf war — a prospect not expected to succeed soon.

"It is not impossible but it is not a predictable outcome," said Mr. Sick.

## Fujairah anchorage clear of mines

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — A British mine-sweeping force declared a key tanker anchorage outside the Gulf safe for commercial shipping Monday and a floating object that had raised a mine alarm inside the waterway was found to be a "tractor tyre."

British Naval sources said the Gulf of Oman waters off the United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah were now considered safe for vessels.

The sources, speaking on condition they not be identified, said it was now up to the UAE to make sure that no explosives are sown in its territorial waters and guard against "rogue mines" surfacing off its coast.

Shipping sources said earlier that the captain of a Liberian-flagged tanker, the 413,158-ton *Chevron South America*, reported spotting a "black round object" at 6.40 a.m. (03.40 GMT).

They said unidentified U.S. Navy warships were in the area, and radio monitors warned vessels to stay away.

The captain, whose name was not disclosed, said the object was about one metre in diameter "with three knobs." It was sighted in a major shipping channel, 48 kilometres off Dubai, and 32 kilometres from Iran-held Abu Musa Island.

Shipping sources said a British warship, HMS Brazen, was off Dubai and checked the suspicious object which turned out to be a tractor tyre.

The Royal Navy's minehunters and a similar French contingent had been checking since September the waters outside the Strait of Hormuz, the main waterway to the Gulf, where mine incidents had forced the Fujairah anchorage to close in August.

Officials at the Fujairah port, asking not to be named, confirmed that the British had completed sweeping a 100-square-kilometre tract. They said French vessels would continue to sweep waters to the north, off Khor Fakkan.

The U.S. Navy had used both minehunters to organise convoys of U.S.-flagged tankers and warships preparing to enter the Gulf. But mine threats forced the navy to find alternative rendezvous locations.

The French Navy has found and exploded 11 mines, French diplomatic sources say. British diplomats said the Royal Navy has located five. Officials at the Fujairah port could not confirm the figure. Iran has been blamed for sowing the explosives.

"The British Task Force has completed its operations in the Fujairah anchorage and determined that the mine threat was now minimal," said a British source, who could not be named under policy rules.

## Bodies of slain Frenchmen flown home

BEIRUT (R) — The bodies of two French soldiers killed in a speeding car raked the Frenchmen with automatic gunfire as they shopped in east Beirut's Dora district.

A third French soldier, Pvt. Miguel Colignon, was gravely wounded in the attack. A spokesman at the Hotel Dieu Hospital said Monday Colignon's condition "continued to improve," but that his right arm and leg still were paralysed.

The three soldiers were French embassy guards.

A previously unknown faction, the Tanious Shahine Armed Group, claimed responsibility for the ambush in a typewritten Arabic statement delivered to a Western news agency in mainly Muslim west Beirut on Saturday.

The statement demanded the release of a convicted Lebanese terrorist, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, from prison in France and said the assassination of the

Mondon and Cruz were killed on Thursday. Gunmen in a speeding car raked the Frenchmen with automatic gunfire as they shopped in east Beirut's Dora district.

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The statement demanded the release of a convicted Lebanese terrorist, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, from prison in France and said the assassination of the

Frenchmen was "a warning." Abdallah, believed to be leader of the underground Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction known by the French acronym FARL, was sentenced to life in prison in March.

He was found guilty of complicity in the murder of two foreign diplomats and the attempted murder of a third in Paris.

However, the Lebanese National Resistance Front, coalition of Syrian-backed left factions involved in guerrilla warfare against Israeli troops in South Lebanon, denied on Monday that the Tanious Shahine Group was responsible for the east Beirut ambush.

The statement said Tanious Shahine, a historic Lebanese leader who fought against the colonial Ottoman regime in north Lebanon during World War I, is name used by one of the front's cells. "The killers borrowed this name to cover up their crime," the statement said.

## Group calls for Islamic Republic in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Muslim fundamentalists called on the Lebanese people on Monday to set up an Islamic Republic and to elect one of four pro-Iranian clerics as president of Lebanon.

The call, which analysts said showed growing Iranian influence on Lebanese Muslim fundamentalists, was made in leaflets handed out in mainly Muslim west Beirut and the Shiite Muslim southern suburbs.

Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel, a Christian Maronite, is due to end his five-year term in September 1988.

The leaflets were signed by the Islamic Movement in Lebanon, a general term used by fundamentalists rather than a specific organisation, and carried photographs of the men it proposed should be president.

They were Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual mentor of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God), Sheikh Mohammad

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Medhi Shamseddine, vice-president of the Supreme Shiite Council, Sheikh Sadeq Al Musawi, a leading fundamentalist, and Sheikh Saad Shaaban, head of the Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed).

"The Islamic Movement in Lebanon announces the nomination of the scholars mentioned above and asks all citizens from all sects to elect one of them as president of the Islamic Republic in Lebanon," the leaflets said.

## Freed Korean asks if he still has a job

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — One of the first things a South Korean diplomat who was abducted in Beirut wanted to know after being freed was whether he still had a job, a news report said Monday.

Yonhap, the Korean News Agency, said Do Chae-Sung feared he might have lost his job after 21 months in captivity and asked colleagues if he was still a diplomat.

Started South Korean diplomats replied that Mr. Do was still a government employee and had been promoted to first secretary rank, the agency said. He had been a second secretary at the South Korean embassy in Beirut.

Mr. Do, released last week, left Geneva early Monday for Seoul, where he was to be reunited with his wife, said Ahn

Myung-Soo, a South Korean official based in Geneva said.

Unidentified gunmen kidnapped Mr. Do at gunpoint from a Muslim west Beirut street on Jan. 31, 1986.

The South Korean government has denied reports that \$1 million in ransom was paid for Mr. Do's release, but has not given any details on how he was freed.

Following his release, Mr. Do flew from Beirut to Geneva, where a group of South Korean correspondents interviewed him Sunday night.

Mr. Do said he was recovering quickly from the trials of his captivity, but that he was exhausted. Yonhap said the diplomat, wearing a blue suit and red striped tie, looked haggard and tired.

"I will be glad to see my family

again," he said.

During the 15-minute interview, the diplomat said he would not discuss his family or other emotional matters because of the strain.

"I cannot stand tense circumstances any longer because my health is not very good. Please understand me. I am not that eloquent either," he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Do said he had been reading Korean newspapers to catch up on events in his country and learned that South Korea will have presidential elections before the end of the year.

"I, too, will be able to vote," he said.

One of the first things Mr. Do did at the South Korean embassy in Geneva was to have a traditional Korean meal.

## Tolstoy relative testifies in Demjanjuk trial

TEL AVIV (AP) — A historian and relative of Russian novelist Leo Tolstoy testified in John Demjanjuk's Nazi war crimes trial Monday that millions of Soviets living in Nazi Germany during World War II were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union.

Defence witness Nikolai Tolstoy, 52, said many Soviet prisoners of war and forced labourers were "petrified" of being sent

back to the Soviet Union at the end of the war. He said thousands committed suicide when faced with repatriation.

The defence called Tolstoy to back its claim that the Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk lied on a U.S. immigration application because he was afraid of being sent back to the Soviet Union. The prosecution contends the defendant lied to hide a Nazi past.

Demjanjuk, a retired Ohio autoworker, is charged with being "Ivan the terrible," who operated gas chambers at the Treblinka camp in Nazi-occupied Poland. About 850,000 people were killed at the camp in 1942 and 1943.

Demjanjuk, 67, claims he is a victim of mistaken identity and was a prisoner of war in 1942 and 1943 at a camp in Chelm near Treblinka.

## Soviets becoming more active in Mideast, Reagan aide says

ATLANTA (R) — Disagreement between the Reagan administration and Congress over U.S. policy in the Middle East creates a special problem because the Soviet Union is becoming more active in the area, an administration official has told American Jewish leaders.

Robert Oakley, special assistant to President Reagan for National Security Affairs, told the American Jewish Committee that the United States "is struggling for a clearer national consensus and sense of direction" in dealing with problems of the Middle East.

"At the same time, the U.S. and those in the region are facing a much more dynamic, clever Soviet diplomacy which is promoting its own image and influence through the area at the expense of the U.S. but to as yet uncertain ends for the region," Mr. Oakley said.

"Whether Soviet new thinking suggests serious new possibilities for conflict resolution, or simply the more effective pursuit of traditional objectives, remains to be seen," Mr. Oakley said.

His speech came at the end of a four-day meeting of the American Jewish Committee which had earlier heard from former President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Ambassador to the United States Moshe Arad.

Also on Sunday, an assistant to Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told members of the committee that if Soviet leaders carry through on recent declarations, the year will end with a total of 12,000 Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel.

Nimrod Novik, an assistant to Mr. Peres, said Israeli news organisations have reported that Soviet officials have agreed to allow increased emigration during November and December.

## 871 Jews leave Soviet Union

A total of 871 Jews left the Soviet Union last month for new homes abroad, equalling the highest monthly tally since emigration picked up rapidly this year, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) said on Monday.

## 2 killed in Beirut shelling

BEIRUT (R) — Falangist and opposition militia gunners shelled residential areas of Beirut on Monday, killing two civilians, after clashes on the "green line" dividing the city, police said.

They said shells slammed into neighbourhoods near the "green line," an 8-kilometre wasteland of barricades and wrecked offices and homes between Christian east and mainly Muslim west Beirut.

Two civilian men were killed by exploding shells in the Christian district of Ain Rummaneh next to the "green line" battle

zone and material damage was reported elsewhere, police said.

The exchanges of artillery fire across Beirut followed machine-gun skirmishes between militia-men facing each other across the former heart of the city since Lebanon's civil war started in 1975.

The sound of exploding shells echoed across the city, which had been spared such violence for about two months as it coped with an economic collapse blamed on the government's inability to end the war.

## S. Yemeni leader in Somalia

MOGADISHU (R) — President Haider Abu Baker Al Attas of South Yemen arrived in Mogadishu on Sunday for a two-day visit which the official Somali media said marked a new stage in relations between the two countries.

President Mohammad Siad Barre of Somalia has not met a South Yemeni leader since attending Cuban-sponsored talks in Aden shortly before the 1977/8 Ogaden war. Under ousted President Ali Nasser Mohammad,

South Yemen supported Ethiopia in the war.

The official Somali News Agency Sonna quoted Mr. Attas as saying he and Mr. Barre would discuss the Horn of Africa, the Gulf war and the Middle East.

He called on Somalia and Ethiopia to pursue the inconclusive peace process they began in January 1986.

Mr. Attas arrived in Mogadishu from neighbouring Djibouti, where he made a three-day visit.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.					
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel 7711-19  <b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 15:30 ..... Koran 15:50 ..... Programme review 16:00 ..... Children's programme 16:30 ..... Religious programme 17:30 ..... Scientific programme 18:00 ..... Series 18:55 Special seminar on the occasion of Prophet Mohammad's Birthday 19:00 ..... Programme review and satellite 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:35 ..... Tomorrow's programmes 21:40 ..... Master Work 23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic 23:10 ..... Play cond  <b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 18:00 ..... Religious drama 19:00 ..... News in French 19:15 ..... Musique classique 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 19:45 ..... Varieties 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Brush Strokes News Comedy 21:00 ..... Master Work 21:10 ..... Remington Steele 22:00 ..... News in English 22:30 Jordan Islamic History - A special programme		21:05 ..... Evening Show Contd 22:00 ..... News Summary 22:45 ..... Evening Show Continued 23:00 ..... News Summary 23:05 ..... Evening Show Continued 24:00 ..... Close Down  <b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 630, 70, 122 KHz  06:00 Newswed. 06:30 Music in Old England Newswed. Ref.lections 06:50 World News 06:50 World News 07:00 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Nature Notebook 07:45 Recording of the Week 08:00 Newswed. 08:30 A Future for the Past 09:00 World News 09:30 Religious play The Cow and the Torcador 09:45 Network K. 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Tech Talk 10:30 Computer and Patron 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Re- view 11:15 Good Books 11:30 Financial Markets: Sports Roundup 11:45 News for a While 12:00 News Sum- mary: Discover 12:25 A Letter from Scotland 12:30 Citizens 12:50 World News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15 French Cultural Centre 13:30 World Drama Serial 14:00 Radio Newswed 14:15 Hairs 14:45 Sports Roundup 15:00 World News 15:30 24 Hours. News Summary 15:45 News in U.K. Haya Arts Centre 16:00 World News Summary: Outlook 16:35 The Musical World 17:00 Radio Newswed 17:00 Commentary 17:15 Questions of Faith 17:45 Cities of Swine 18:00 World News 18:00 A Letter from Scotland 18:15 Citizens 18:30 Perform- ing Early Music 19:00 Commentary 19:15 Drama Serial 19:30 Open Door Policies 19:15 The History of Radio Commentary 19:45 News Summary Sports Roundup 20:00 Newswed 20:30 Development 87 21:00 News Summary, Outlook  <b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b> MW 1290 & SW 720, 955, 1170, 1195 and 1510 KHz  06:00 News 06:10 Newswine 06:30 Voice Morning 07:00 News 07:30 Newswine 07:30 30 Minutes 08:00 News 08:10 News Summary 08:30 News Morning 17:00 News 17:10 Newswine 17:30 News USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special English News & Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newswine 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newswine America 21:30 News USA 22:00 News & Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:10 World Report		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>  <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * Art exhibition for Kamal and Nidal Tabtab at Housing Bank Complex (un- til Nov. 21). * Exhibition of paintings and drawings of Randa C. Berouti at Petra Bank Art Gallery, Wadi Sagra (until Nov. 31) * Islamic Book exhibition at Yarmouk University in Irbid. * Photographs exhibition by Moham- mad Roumi at the French Cultural Cen- tre (until Nov. 12).  <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre ..... Tel 601067 American Centre ..... 644371 American Centre library ..... 641520 British Council ..... 636147 French Cultural Centre ..... 637000 Goethe Institute ..... 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 624444 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 630777 Haya Arts Centre ..... 667181 Hussein Youth City ..... 667181 Y.W.C.A. ..... 664251 Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251 Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library ..... 643555  <b>MUSEUMS</b> "Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Museum: Jewellery and cos- tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Am- man. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round Tel. 651704 Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the anti- quities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim coun-		<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>  This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information depart- ment at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 532005, where it should always be verified.  <b>ARRIVALS</b> <b>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS</b> (Terminal 1)  05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 09:15 ..... Cairo (RJ) 09:15 ..... Agaba (RJ) 09:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 09:40 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 09:55 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:00 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 10:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 17:10 ..... Larnaca (RJ) 17:35 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 18:00 ..... Paris, Brussels (RJ) 18:05 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 18:15 ..... Istanbul (RJ) 19:40 ..... Tripoli (RJ) 19:45 ..... Rome (RJ)  <b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b>  13:20 ..... Moscow (SU) 13:40 ..... Bucharest (RO) 14:05 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ) 14:45 ..... Belgrade, Madrid (RJ) 15:00 ..... Geneva, London (RJ) 15:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 15:45 ..... Istanbul (RJ) 19:35 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 19:40 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 20:15 ..... Cairo (RJ) 21:15 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 22:00 ..... Damascus (RJ) Bangkok (RJ)  <b>DEPARTURES</b> <b>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS</b> (Terminal 1)  07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ) 10:05 ..... Rome (RJ) 10:45 ..... Tripoli (RJ) 11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:45 ..... Belgrade, Madrid (RJ) 12:00 ..... Geneva, London (RJ) 12:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 12:45 ..... Istanbul (RJ) 19:35 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 19:40 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 20:15 ..... Cairo (RJ) 21:15 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 22:00 ..... Damascus (RJ) Bangkok (RJ)		<b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b>  08:30 ..... Beirut (MEA) 14:50 ..... Moscow (SU) 15:00 ..... Kuwait (KU) 15:10 ..... Bucharest (RO) 15:45 ..... Kuwait (KU) 16:40 ..... Riyadh (SV) 16:50 ..... Cairo (MS) 18:30 ..... Damascus (AZ) 20:15 ..... Dubai (EK) 00:30 ..... Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (TA)  <b>PRAYER TIMES</b>  04:35 ..... Fair 05:55 ..... (Sunrise) Daba 11:19 ..... Dhuhur 14:19 ..... 'Asr 16:43 ..... 'Asr 18:04 ..... 'Isha  <b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b>  Monday rates Local sell/buy rates in Jds Belgian franc ..... 93.2 / 95 Dutch guilder ..... 175.2 / 176.7 French franc ..... 57.7 / 58.8 Italian lira ..... 26.5 / 27 Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 241.1 / 248.4 Swedish crown ..... 54.4 / 55.4 Swiss franc ..... 246 / 241.3 U.K. sterling pound ..... 578.3 / 591.9 U.S. dollar ..... 336 / 341.6 W. German mark ..... 194.8 / 199.3  <b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b>  13:20 ..... Moscow (SU) 13:40 ..... Bucharest (RO) 14:05 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ) 14:45 ..... Belgrade, Madrid (RJ) 15:00 ..... Geneva, London (RJ) 15:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 15:45 ..... Istanbul (RJ) 19:35 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 19:40 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 20:15 ..... Cairo (RJ) 21:15 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 22:00 ..... Damascus (RJ) Bangkok (RJ)		<b>EMERGENCIES</b> Amman government ..... 891228 Amman Civil Defence ..... 198, 199 Civil Defence Irbid ..... 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Jericho ..... 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla ..... 57306 Ambulance ..... 194, 75111 Fire department ..... 625001 First aid ..... 620341 Blood Bank ..... 778303 Civil defence rescue ..... 661111 Fire headquarters ..... 625001 Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters ..... 630141 Traffic police ..... 896369 Electric power Co. ..... 626244, 634881 Municipal water complaints ..... 771258 Queen Alia Intl Airport (08) 5330160  <b>HOSPITALS</b> Hussein Medical Centre ..... 81381332 Khalid Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644281 Khalid Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644241/2 J. Amn Maternity ..... 542362 Mah. J. Amman ..... 630140 Palestine Shimsani ..... 664174 Shimsani Hospital ..... 669131 University Hospital ..... 667279 Al-Muasher Hospital ..... 6612737 The Islamic, Abdali ..... 6616466 Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 6646466 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 7771013 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 8918115 Queen Alia Hospital ..... 0023030 Amal Hospital ..... 674155  <b>NIGHT DUTY</b> AMMAN: Dr. A. Musa ..... 643470 Dr. Orthon Haj Ali ..... 741259 Dr. Mohammad Abbadi ..... 778959 Dr. Ahmad Daken ..... 776473 Firas pharmacy ..... 661912 Ferdows pharmacy ..... 787336 Al Asema pharmacy ..... 637055 Nairook pharmacy ..... 623672 Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  TAXIS: Kayali taxi ..... 636730 Takina taxi ..... 646469 Tunes taxi ..... 664667 Amman taxi ..... 842744 Raghad taxi ..... 842400 Raqab taxi ..... 736428 Sayal taxi ..... 776131  IRBID: Dr. Ibrahim Rabadi ..... 242796  ZARQA: Dr. Tareq Hujawi ..... 98545 Abu Leil pharmacy ..... (-) Hani pharmacy ..... (-)  <b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television ..... 77311719 Radio Jordan ..... 77411719 Ministry of Tourism ..... 642311 Hotel complaints ..... 66412 Phone complaints ..... 66176 Telephone Information ..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10 Overseas calls ..... 17 Repair service ..... 11	



## Depression and cold front to cover entire country

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is currently affected by an atmospheric depression centred over Cyprus and accompanied by two cold fronts, according to a statement from the Meteorological Department.

The department's acting director, Mr. Rafiq Shaker said that the depression, which affected the northern regions of the Kingdom Monday morning, will extend later to cover all parts of the country causing rain and a drop in temperature. The depression, he said, will last until late Tuesday.

At the same time, the Public Security Department warned motorists to drive with extra care in southern regions, due to poor visibility from thick dust storms, especially around Maan.

The advent of the new depression coincided with the arrival in Amman of an American team whose members will take part in experiments on cloud seeding for inducing rain, in accordance with an agreement recently signed between an American company and the Meteorological Department.

The team is due to begin operations next week and will continue until the middle of April 1988, according to an official announcement. The object of this work, the announcement added, is to increase the number of clouds in the sky, thus encouraging rain.

It said that the experiments will be carried out by special aircraft, which will be spraying silver nitrate powder in the sky, and through a land station, which will direct the powder towards clouds.

According to the announcement, the American team will train local personnel to carry out the operations, which are expected to cost some \$500,000 to be covered jointly by the Meteorological Department and the Ministry of Planning.

The Cabinet last Monday announced its approval of an agreement with the American company for the cloud-seeding operations. Similar experiments were conducted in Jordan between 1986 and 1987 with encouraging results.

## Haj Hassan corrects figure on illegal Arab workers

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan on Monday disowned a remark attributed to him that there were 80,000 Arab nationals working illegally in Jordan.

"The number of workers among our Egyptian and Syrian brothers working illegally in Jordan is a little over 50 per cent of that figure," the minister said in a statement to the Jordan Times. "The rest are working here legally and according to our laws, and as such, we welcome them and their contribution to the country," the minister added.

He was responding to a Reuters report carried in the Jordan Times on Monday. The report quoted the minister as saying that there were over 80,000 illegal workers, 70,000 of them Egyptian and the rest Syrian.

Mr. Haj Hassan reaffirmed his ministry's position that despite Jordan's appreciation of Arab and other foreign workers, those working illegally would still face deportation.

In his statement, Mr. Haj Hassan said official figures for unemployed Jordanians stood at 40,000 and not 55,000 as some officials were quoted by Reuters as saying. The official figure of 40,000 represents eight per cent of the total work force in the Kingdom, the minister said. "It is according to the latest figures until October," the minister added, affirming Jordan expects the figure to drop in the next couple of years.

## Mrs. Howe visits institute for deaf in Salt, VTC centre in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The wife of visiting British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, Mrs. Elspeth Howe, on Monday visited Salt and called at the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf, where she was briefed by the director on the institute's activities since its establishment in 1964.

Nearly 100 children with hearing problems benefit from the institute's activities and programmes at the elementary and preparatory school stages and in vocational training, according to the institute's director, Andrew L. de Carpentier. He said that the institute had created two production units for carpentry and auto-mechanics, providing work for the handicapped trainees.

Following her visit to the institute, Mrs. Howe called at the Amman health and vocational safety centre operated by the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC). There, she met with Dr. Munther Al Masri, the VTC director, and heard a briefing on the centre's services. Mrs. Howe



Mrs. Elspeth Howe, wife of British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe, during a Monday visit to Salt views equipment in a production unit at the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf. The institute's programmes and activities benefit nearly 100 children with hearing problems (Petra photo).

inspected work on a new building for the centre, which will include training halls and laboratories. The centre receives financial assistance, as well as equipment

and expertise from the British government. The wife of the British ambassador to Jordan, Mrs. Anne Coles accompanied the distinguished guest on her tour.

## Swedish Institute for Child Health and Development marks first anniversary

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Swedish Institute for Child Health and Development (Radda Barnen), one of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) projects, marked its first anniversary with a celebration on Monday.

The celebration, held at the institute's building in Sweileh, was attended by the staff as well as the staff of the NHF.

In its twelfth month of operation, the Institute for Child Health and Development is comprised of three main units: the Mother and Child Health Instruction (MCHI) Unit, the Child Development Unit, and the

Epidemiological Research Unit. Plans for the future include the creation of a mobile team of instructors, health education and media units.

Since the inception of the MCHI unit, 206 pregnant women have been registered and followed up at the institute's antenatal unit, one third of whom have already delivered healthy babies. Moreover, 750 preschool children from the Sweileh area were registered, and all receive continuous health supervision and any required treatment for common diseases.

One-hundred children, 12.3 per cent of the total number of children registered at the insti-

tute, were found to have functional disorders such as speech delay, behavioural deviances, suspected mental retardation, enuresis and encopresis. Some of these cases were referred to other specialised institutions.

A number of children have been referred to the institute for evaluation of neurodevelopmental disorders or physical and mental handicaps.

The institute, which currently operates from a rented building in Sweileh, expects to begin construction on a new premises in Sweileh which should be ready for use in autumn 1988.

## Religious, charitable activities planned for Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs issued a statement on the eve of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday urging all of the faithful to follow in the footsteps of the Prophet and to abide by religious guidelines.

The statement added that it is the duty of all Arabs and Muslims to work for the liberation of Al Aqsa Mosque and the other holy shrines in Arab Jerusalem, which is now under the occupation.

The statement expressed hope that the coming extraordinary Arab summit will help Arab leaders achieve the aspirations of their nation.

The statement coincided with an announcement about religious ceremonies which will be held at the Al Hussein Mosque in Amman on Tuesday to mark the holy occasion.

The announcement by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs said that prominent Muslim preachers and scholars will deliver speeches during the ceremony, which will also include prayers.

According to the ministry's acting under-secretary, Ahmad Hilayel, on this occasion the

ministry will inaugurate a number of economic and social projects, lay the foundation stones for a number of other projects and organise campaigns for distributing assistance to the needy families. Similar celebrations and activities will be held in different parts of the country, Dr. Hilayel said.

On the eve of the celebrations, it was announced that restoration work has been completed at Al Hussein Mosque, so it is now ready for the religious ceremonies. The mosque was built during the reign of King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The restoration work included enlarging parts of the building, laying electric cables to enhance the lighting and redecoration of the mosque's interior. According to a ministry official, the restoration work cost JD 100,000.



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat on Monday presents his ministry's official announcement regarding celebrations and charitable activities on the occasion of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday (Petra photo).

## Housing Corporation director returns after capitals panel

AMMAN (J.T.) — Shafiq Zawaideh, director-general of the Housing Corporation, returned to Amman Monday after taking part in a conference of officials in charge of municipal services in the world's capital cities that ended in Ottawa, Canada, on Oct. 24.

Delegates from 80 countries took part in the five-day meeting, during which problems plaguing world capitals were discussed, according to Mr. Zawaideh. The participants reviewed solutions

for problems impeding municipal and public services and discussed means for exchanging expertise and information about housing, communications and development. Mr. Zawaideh added.

He said that the conference, which elected Jordan as member of its executive committee, decided to hold the next meeting in 1990 in Senegal. Mr. Zawaideh was accompanied by representatives of the Greater Amman Municipal Council.

## King, Crown Prince and Rifai hold talks with Howe

(Continued from page 1)

boosting the region's economy. Prince Hassan spoke about Jordan's role in supporting the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli occupation and discussed with Mr. Howe prospects of cooperation between Arab countries and the European Community in providing economic assistance to the occupied territories. Mr. Masri attended the meeting.

Mr. Rifai also met with Mr. Howe on Monday told the British secretary that peace in the Middle East could be achieved only through an international conference to be held under U.N. auspices and attended by all members of the Security Council and all involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Rifai also reviewed with Mr. Howe current efforts of implementing Security Council Resolution 598 to bring about peace in the Gulf.

Mr. Howe was quoted by Petra as saying that his country was keen on supporting efforts designed to establish peace, and appreciates King Hussein's efforts in this respect. He also reaffirmed Britain's support for holding an international conference for arriving at a lasting and just Arab-Israeli settlement.

The British secretary called for supporting efforts to seek an end to the Gulf war through the implementation of Resolution 598. Both the prime minister and Mr. Howe voiced satisfaction with the development of Jordanian-British relations. The meeting was in the presence of the British ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Arthur John Coles, and the Jordanian ambassador to the United Kingdom, Dr. Albert Butros.

Mr. Howe was on Monday briefed on Jordan's economic and social plan for the Israeli-occupied territories during a meeting with Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan.

Dr. Kanaan spoke about Jordan's development plans and expressed appreciation of Britain



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai meets British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Monday (Petra photo).

for its contribution in their implementation. Dr. Kanaan laid special emphasis on the deteriorating economic and social conditions for Arabs under Israeli rule in the occupied Arab lands and Israel's continued attempts to link the territories with the Israeli economy and making West Bank and Gaza a consumer market for Israeli products. Israel's exports to the occupied Arab territories constitute 10 per cent of Israel's total exports, the minister pointed out.

Dr. Kanaan also referred to Israel's arbitrary measures against the Arab population and said Israel had forced some 400,000 Arabs to abandon their homeland since the 1967 war, in addition to nearly 250,000 before the war.

The minister also spoke about the suffering of Palestinian farmers due to Israel's oppressive measures that prevent them from drilling artesian wells and through confiscation of agricultural

land. Jordan needs nearly \$180 million to help finance its economic and social development projects in the occupied territories, the minister noted.

Mr. Howe expressed understanding of the situation in the occupied territories and said the British government intends to increase the volume of its loans to Jordan by 50 per cent to £15 million during the implementation of the 1986-1990 five-year national development plan. The meeting was attended by Planning Ministry officials and the British ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Howe later conferred with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Petra said the discussions centred on a number of matters of mutual concern. The army chief of staff and the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force were present at the meeting.

## Jordan to observe Int'l Volunteering Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan, along with the international community, will observe International Volunteering Day on Dec. 5, in response to a resolution by the 40th United Nations General Assembly.

This decision was taken at a meeting of a committee set up by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, which will supervise activities and programmes marking the occasion.

A spokesman for the ministry said that the committee will distribute awards to 25 charitable and voluntary societies and will set up charity bazaars to exhibit the work of these societies.

In addition, there will be book exhibitions displaying works on voluntary and social work in the Kingdom and a seminar on the functions of voluntary societies.

The committee is comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, the General Union of Voluntary Societies and the General Union of Jordanian Women.

## Gorbachev seeks space weapons ban

(Continued from page 1)

(INF) and discuss the next steps towards disarmament.

The agreement came only a week after the Soviet leader had declined to set a date for the summit when told by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz there could be no guarantee of accord on the strategic weapons issue. Offering a possible clue to his shift, Mr. Gorbachev told Monday's meeting Soviet foreign policy was "permeated with a commitment to dialogue, a frank and honest dialogue...."

Soviet officials said earlier the road to the summit — to be followed by a Reagan visit to Moscow next year — had been cleared when Washington agreed that strategic and space arms and the linked 1972 ABM treaty would be discussed in detail.

In his speech, to an audience including leaders of many Communist states, Mr. Gorbachev said the INF treaty would be "the first tangible step along the path of scrapping nuclear arsenals." The accord, final details of which are under negotiation, "will show that it is in fact possible to advance in this direction."

Britain's position depended on Syria's "repudiation of the promotion of terrorist attacks." He said that removing the Abu Nidal group from Damascus was a move in that direction but added that "we look for more convincing measures of repudiation."

He did not comment on the recent change of government in Syria saying that Britain would only consider ties when Damascus gives a clear evidence of refraining from the use of "terrorism as an instrument of policy."

However, he acknowledged that Syria "has a part to play" in possible future settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. "It is hard to see such a solution without her (Syria)," he said.

## Howe calls on Moscow to join arms embargo on Iran

(Continued from page 1)

best way, indeed the only way, forward." He said Britain supported the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right to secure existence of all states in the region, including Israel.

"Britain will continue to do all in its power to sustain the momentum towards an international conference," Mr. Howe said in an opening statement at the news conference. "The tragedy of the Arab-Israeli conflict," he said, "is that we have the negotiating framework, we have the principles, we have the players, and we all know what the issues are... what is still lacking in the region and outside is the capacity to match King Hussein's example and to make that leap of

the imagination, that act of courage and political will to bring all concerned to the negotiating table."

Replying to a question, Mr. Howe said the United States had backed "the objective" of the international conference but that "it is no secret there are two views within the government of Israel" on the question of convening the conference. He said that "in the end, I believe the day for the conference (to be held) will come."

Asked about developments in his country's relations with Syria, Mr. Howe said London broke diplomatic ties with Damascus over alleged Syrian involvement in an attempted attack in London last year. He said a change in

## JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 354

Drawing of: Nov. 2, 1987

### Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. **52950**  
Wins JD 20,000

Holder of ticket No. **07847**  
Wins JD 5,000

Holder of ticket No. **46546**  
Wins JD 2,500

Holder of ticket No. **45023**  
Wins JD 2,000

Holder of ticket No. **56241**  
Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. **05612**  
Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. **18549**  
Wins JD 800

Holder of ticket No. **29002**  
Wins JD 600

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80  
**52951 52960 52050 53950 02950**  
**52959 52940 52850 51950 42950**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40  
**07848 07857 07947 08847 17847**  
**07846 07837 07747 06847 57847**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20  
**46574 46556 46646 47546 56546**  
**46545 46536 46446 45546 36546**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 100 each wins JD 10  
**45024 45033 45123 46023 55023**  
**45022 45013 45923 44023 35023**

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8  
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## Putting things in perspective

BY demanding punitive measures against Iran for its refusal to accept and abide by the United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Gulf war, the American ambassador to the U.N., General Vernon Walters, is showing yet another unique aspect of U.S. policy towards global conflicts. Directly concerned as we are in seeking an end to the bloodletting in the Gulf, and aware as we are of the threatening nature of Iran's expansionist ambitions in the region, we cannot but support the American call. This call can be viewed as a landmark for American policymakers in that it is the first time in recent history that the U.S. is citing the legal parameters that support its demand for punishing Iran. Gen. Walters offered Article Seven of United Nations Charter as the basis for his plea. Article Seven provides for a series of measures, "including the use of armed forces, against someone who doesn't accept a mandatory resolution of the Security Council," said Gen. Walters in a reference to Resolution 598 which calls for an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war and peaceful negotiations to end the seven-year-old conflict. "...If Iran rejects (Resolution 598), then we shall have to go under Article Seven," he said.

We are, of course, relieved to note the American enthusiasm for seeking an end to the Gulf war. But, having said that, and while we wait for Washington to make good on its call, we must address the paramount issue of the unbreakable linkage between peace in the Gulf region and Palestine. In addition to recognising that the logic of Article Seven of the U.N. Charter could also be applied to the case of Israel, which has been steadily refusing to abide by the numerous Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian problem, Washington policymakers should also realise that there is an element of illogic in their stand. Much as we like to see the Soviet Union join the rest of the Security Council members in imposing an arms embargo on Iran, we would also like to see Washington allow Moscow to assume its role in efforts to settle the Palestinian problem. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union, along with us in the Arab World, cannot overlook the indivisibility of peace in the Gulf and settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Washington should realise that its concern to preserve "big power unity" — of the five permanent members of the Security Council — in the context of U.N. action against Iran should equally be reflected in efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. As we have seen in the past, the American concern seems to disappear when it comes to the issue of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the big five, and the ready-made U.S. statement is that Moscow has "not yet qualified" to take its seat in the proposed forum.

We call on the U.S. president and the Soviet leader, who are to meet in Washington on Dec. 7, to put things in the right perspective and treat both issues of the Middle East region — the Gulf war as well as the Arab-Israeli conflict — within the spirit of detente and clear the way for decisive action towards our cherished goal of peace and stability after decades of war and violence.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: King reiterates Jordan's stand

KING Hussein was keen on reiterating Jordan's firm stand with regard to a permanent peace and the return of all usurped lands to their lawful owners during a ceremony for graduating a new batch of army officers. The King said that Jordan seeks to regain Arab rights in Jerusalem and hopes to see Arab banners raised on the hills of the holy city. The King told the new officers that the armed forces form a shield protecting the Arab Nation in the face of aggression, and serves as an instrument for preserving Arab dignity and Arab identity. Building the Arab forces, the King said, aims at preparing the ground for regaining the usurped lands and fending off further acts of aggression so that the Arab masses can lead a dignified life and enjoy security and peace. The peace which Jordan seeks to achieve, he said, cannot be based on injustice; and any peace imposed by force and arrogance is a capitulation and surrender to the enemy which now occupies Arab land and deprives the region of stability and peace. Jordan and the Arabs want peace that can end occupation and oppression and all forms of Judaisation of Arab and Islamic land and holy places. The King said that Jordan which had inherited the principles and the mission of the Great Arab Revolt seeks to unify the Arabs and strengthen their stand at the coming extraordinary summit meeting. It is a mission which Jordan is implementing to put an end to aggression on this nation and end for ever the state of divisions among Arab countries.

#### Al Dustour: Jordan committed to Arab solidarity

KING Hussein's address to the graduates of the military academy in Amman on Sunday manifested Jordan's commitment towards building up an intrinsic Arab force and continuing efforts for rallying the Arabs and strengthening their ranks. In unifying the Arab ranks, the King said, Jordan seeks to liberate usurped territories and restore the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. These are Jordan's national commitments and priorities which it has been striving to achieve. Above all, Jordan along with the Arab countries has been seeking peace based on justice and a peace that can bring about stability and return of the rights and the lands of the Palestinian people. The King in his speech made it clear that the armed forces which form a shield protecting the Arab Nation will carry out the mission of the Great Arab Revolt in providing help to all Arabs anywhere, whenever there is need to liberate Arab land. The King expressed hope that the coming extraordinary Arab summit meeting will help the Arab Nation rally its forces and work for liberating Arab territory usurped by common enemy. He said Jordan will continue to seek peace but at the same time, will build the Arab force to help regain usurped land.

## The View from Second Circle

# Old enemies, ancient identity and summitry

ARAB summitry season is upon us once again, so herewith some thoughts — looking backwards and forwards — on the meaning of it all. It is appropriate that the emergency Arab summit being held here next week will be convened in 1987 — 800 years after Salaheddin (Saladin) liberated Jerusalem from Crusader control, and unified the eastern and western wings of the Arab World. Salaheddin, a Kurdish Muslim, liberated Jerusalem from the Crusader kings in the late summer of 1187. He laid siege to the city on Sept. 20, and finally accepted its surrender on Oct. 2. Our 1987 summit opens on Nov. 8, or 37 days after the precise 800th anniversary of Salaheddin's liberation of Jerusalem.

This summit was called initially to deal with the worrying situation in the Gulf, where the eight-year-old Iran-Iraq war has started to embroil the United States, Kuwait and other regional and foreign parties. It is interesting that Salaheddin battled an enemy to the west, while now the Arab World is preoccupied with an enemy to the east. The geography changes. The threats seem simply to keep on coming.

The assembled Arab leaders at the summit, and the people of the Arab World at large, might find solace in recalling the triumphs of Salaheddin. I certainly do. But it would be escapist simply to revert to our past glories. The summit should be an opportunity to deal honestly with the real threats and challenges facing the Arab World, and, more importantly, to identify the root causes of what makes us so vulnerable to external and internal forces.

I would suggest that the threat from a hostile Iran, which is so widely perceived these days in the Arab World, should not be our sole or even our main preoccupation. For the Arab dilemma with the Iranian brand of political activism and militarism is, in its essence, symptomatic of our weaknesses and vulnerabilities, and not a cause of them. Iran has brought us to our present point of concern and worry because we are, and long have been, susceptible to external threats and internal turbulence.

The really important analogy with the days of Salaheddin is that Salaheddin faced a single enemy from the west, while today we are faced with two simultaneous threats, from both the east (Iran) and the west (Israel). In 800 years, of which about 400 were under Ottoman rule and another 30-40, on a rough average, were under French, British or Italian administration this century, we have slipped back rather badly. The states of the Arab World have all, except Palestine, achieved independence; and most of them, with the exception of perhaps Iraq, Syria and Egypt (and, while we're in the neighbourhood, Turkey and Iran), are modern creations whose geographical boundaries and ethnic/demographic make-up are not necessarily rooted in an appreciable tradition of national identity, geo-political logic or economic rationality. Such is the reality of the making of 20th Century states, in the Arab World and many other regions of the globe, notably Africa.

Let us take stock: Israel occupies all of Palestine, and parts of Sinai and the Syrian Golan Heights. It has pacified, formally demilitarised or effectively controlled large segments of adjacent Arab lands belonging to otherwise sovereign states. It routinely

dictates the terms of military sales by the United States to Arab countries as far away as the Gulf. It has a major influence on the Middle Eastern policy of the two superpowers — the United States and the Soviet Union — and freely reserves the right to meddle in internal matters in both countries, when the Middle East or the Jewish people are concerned. It freely aids other ethnic, political or national forces throughout the region if such aid can help maintain disunity and friction among the Arabs. It brazenly uses surrogate forces in South Lebanon, and routinely ignores the will of the international community as expressed in the decisions and peace-keeping forces of the United Nations.

In contrast, the combined economic, demographic, moral and military forces of the Arab World have been unable to respond effectively to the Israeli challenge. We offer a negotiated peace, and we accept a semi-independent Palestinian state in one-fourth of Palestine, and yet there is no response from Israel, and not much better from the United States. We are immobilised in a long and frustrating stalemate with Israel, seemingly unable to make war or peace.

And then, we are thrust into the battle with Iran. Some Arab states support Iran. Others can do little but offer Iraq moral support. The over \$100 billion the Arab World has spent on military training and arms during the past 15 years seem incongruously insufficient, in the face of the dual threats from east and west. When the Iranians become uncomfortably menacing or destructive, some of us turn for help to the United States Navy, or to European powers, or, to ship our oil exports, to the Soviet Union.

Clearly, the scripture of contemporary Arab nationhood has somehow let us down. Our sovereignty is ravaged, our souls dulled, our spirit stifled. We warn one another about the dangers of an Israeli-Iranian-American plot to dismember the Arab World into small, controllable ethnic-based entities; but we refuse to accept the reality — or the fact of Lebanon, shattered, poor Lebanon — that ethnicity has permeated the Arab body politic since at least the late 1960s. We warn against that which has engulfed us for almost several decades, and with each decade the warnings become somehow less fervent, for the reality becomes somehow less terrible.

We are comforted, in the end, always, passionately, and genuinely, by the depth of Arab/Muslim identity. It remains impervious to past catastrophes, immediate challenges or future threats. It is so strong, so real, so full of succor, that it fortifies us even in the worst of times. In the 20th century world of sovereign states, and of statelets with less than a million people, it gives us that vital fallback position that is so necessary for people and communities engaged in struggle with enemies they cannot easily vanquish. Its highest expression, in an Arab terrain where flags, frontiers and passports matter, is an Arab summit.

Arab summits have never provided major turning points in modern Arab history. They have always been important for what

they symbolise, rather than for what they do. They symbolise common identity, and the widespread hopes and expectations of millions of Arab men and women for common Arab action. The summit is no different. That's why the memory of what Salaheddin did 800 years and 37 days ago is so important.

It is important, in fact, to recall that we were faced before in our history with foreign occupiers of Jerusalem, or with menacing forces from Iran. The fact of historical victories, of past liberations of ancient Arab struggles and episodes of decisiveness, are important to us today. They are very much part of our identity, and in the fact that they never forgot, so do we value our heritage, and the exploits of our ancestors on this land. It is a very natural and human phenomenon, and effective antidote for the slippage of the past 800 years and 37 days.

But it is not enough. To recall is not sufficient. There is no real purposefulness in memory, even in the exalted brand of national memory. The gravity of the fractiousness within the Arab World, and of the directionlessness of the ordinary Arab man and woman, demands a dynamism that cannot be fired only by acts of remembering, or kindled by the power of even the impressive strain of Arab identity.

Summitry is useful, even admirable, and psychologically important. It remains, in an age of statehood, sovereignty and judicial punctilio, perhaps the highest affirmation of national Arab identity, of the concept of Arabism which still excites and defines the minds and hearts of many millions of Arabs. But it remains a fact that the people of the Arab World — the ordinary people, the taxi drivers, farmers, school teachers and poets, the children who recite moving poems with flailing arms and rising voices, the flate-makers, the grocers, the teachers and street-sweepers — the people of the Arab World are painfully aware that the exercise of the concept of Arab summitry since it was born in the early 1960s has paralleled one of the Arab World's greatest periods of political decline, confusion, violence and discord: a period also when vast, almost incomprehensible, economic resources were insufficiently or inappropriately used, and when the processes of nation-building, socio-economic growth and military development have brought us to the point where when we face two serious threats from east and west, we respond, in part, by asking for help from a United States which gives our western threat, Israel, \$3 billion a year, and which up to 18 months ago sold arms to our eastern threat, Iran; and we respond, in part, by calling in the American navy which only four years ago was anchored off the shores of Lebanon lobbing its explosive shells into mountains inhabited by, well, by Arabs.

The identity screams in pain, and begs for relief. That relief can only come from within, from Arab resources, from our own sense of who we are and whence we derive strength, self-confidence and activism, from millions of Arab children who proudly study the schoolbook lessons of Salaheddin, and who ask their elders what it all means, and perhaps even from the elders themselves, who would ask the same questions.

## Deng Xiaoping survived Mao to modernise China

PEKING (R) — Deng Xiaoping, who stepped down from the Communist Party's central committee on Sunday, survived political ignominy at the hands of Mao Tse-tung's red guards and the wrath of Mao's widow to drag China into the modern world.

Rejecting Mao's extreme radicalism, he showed a pragmatism in developing China's economy along controlled capitalist lines which became enshrined in his 1961 homily: "It doesn't matter if the cat is black or white, so long as it catches mice."

His words were used against him six years later when zealots of Mao's cultural revolution branded him a "capitalist roader" for advocating cash incentives to stimulate production.

Deng, then party general secretary, was hurled into political oblivion, but resurfaced as a vice-premier in 1973 and took control of the government in 1974 when Premier Chou Enlai was found to have cancer.

In 1976 Mao once more used the "black, white cat" theme to strip Deng of his posts. But Mao died on September 9, 1976, nine months after Chou, and the notorious "gang of four" radical leftists, led by Mao's fiery widow Jian Qing and largely responsible for the excesses of the cultural revolution, were soon under arrest.

Deng bounced back in 1977 to take control of a demoralised Communist party and set China firmly on the path towards economic modernisation. His message was: "Work hard and you'll be better off" — a daring departure from the egalitarian policies of the past.

He ended decades of xenophobic seclusion, opening China to foreigners to get the technology and investment needed to modernise. In 1982 he announced plans to quadruple economic output by the end of the century. Five years later analysts said he was well on target.

Under his economic reforms China's one billion peasants and city dwellers enjoyed freedom to strive as individuals for a better life, spawning private businesses offering goods and services superior to those of state-run enterprises.

Instead of singing the praises of selfless Socialist workers, the official press highlighted news of individuals getting rich — though some said millionaires would not be tolerated.

One young woman chicken farmer became a media star when she bought her own car — a wild dream for most Chinese whose first priority is still a bicycle.

Deng ordered a shake-up of the feather-bedded, inefficient state industry sector and coined the once unthinkable slogan: "Time is money. Efficiency is life."

returning there in 1963 in a vain attempt to heal the bitter Sino-Soviet rift.

At the time of his first purge he was forced to write a self-criticism "confessing" that he had not lifted the banner of Mao Tse-tung thought. His family had to testify against him and shared his disgrace.

His elder son, Deng Pufang, was crippled by Red Guards who threw him from a window of Peking University. Confined to a wheelchair he eventually became a spokesman for China's handicapped.

When Chou Enlai died in 1976 Deng was widely expected to step into his shoes but Madame Mao and her radical allies launched a fierce attack to block the "capitalist roader."

The power struggle peaked in Peking's Tiananmen Square where protests erupted when the authorities removed wreaths in memory of the widely revered Chou. They were blamed on pro-Deng "class enemies."

Deng was again sacked and denounced and the little-known security minister Hua Guofeng was made premier and, as Mao's chosen successor, later party chief.

After Mao's death and the end of the "gang of four" Deng made his second rehabilitation, returning in August 1977 alongside Chairman Hua, absolved of blame for the Tiananmen riots. Slowly but surely eroding Hua's power base, Deng ousted him as party chief in June 1981 in favour of Hu Yaobang.

Hu resigned in January after being accused of ideological errors. It is believed Deng stayed loyal to his protégé but had to bow to pressure from hardliners in the leadership.

Deng himself has declined the nation's top posts except for the key job as chairman of the party's military commission, holding effective control over the three-million strong armed forces.

He clearly believes his revolutionary credentials are needed to deal on equal terms with the old men at the top of the People's Liberation Army still clinging to Mao's orthodoxy.

Western diplomats have predicted that, although no longer a central committee member, Deng will remain as military commission chairman.

Little is known of Deng's personal life — he has strictly avoided the personal cult created by Mao — but he and his wife, Zhou Lin, have two sons, three daughters and at least two grandchildren.

He is a heavy smoker and stands just over five feet (1.50 metres) tall.

In a rare newspaper interview in May 1987, his daughter, Deng Lin, said bridge, denounced once by Mao's wife as a bourgeois pastime, Peking opera and soccer were her father's lifelong passions.

## Bulls, bears and parallels with 1929

The psychological causes and the economic effects of the chaos in the world's stockmarkets are analysed by Anatole Kaletsky in New York.

THE QUESTION which needs to be raised about the mid-October crash of the world's stockmarkets is the obverse of the one put by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The point is not to rationalise the stockmarket collapse, but to see how much was "rational" about the preceding upswing.

There are two broad ways of answering this question: In terms of fundamental economic forces and of the market's own historic trends and cycles.

The bullish view of U.S. and world economic prospects is familiar and reasonably convincing, especially in the short-term. Growth appears to be accelerating, but not so rapidly as to raise serious dangers of inflation, and corporate profits are rising by about 17 per cent this year, with equal gains expected in 1988. The U.S. manufacturing sector, in particular, is recovering rapidly because of the devalued dollar, and much of the prospective U.S. economic growth is likely to come from higher exports.

To set against these favourable short-term prospects, there are the well-known longer-range dilemmas: the dollar and the trade deficit, the stalemate on the budget and the dilemmas of monetary policy with a new chairman at the Federal Reserve.

Now, it is arguable that two of these three problems — the trade balance and the dilemma of monetary policy — have sharpened in the last two months. The U.S. trade figures in mid-October proved rather worse than expected and the threats from Mr. James Baker, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, about devaluing the dollar certainly rattled international investors. Meanwhile, the past two months of financial chaos have certainly not enhanced investors' faith in Mr. Alan Greenspan's talents as a monetary fine tuner. But none of these developments seem anything like significant enough to have aborted the bull market.

There is another, much darker, cloud that could soon appear on the macroeconomic horizon, but that will depend partly on whether the bull market really has expired.

The stockmarket has always been considered one of the best leading indicators of turning points in the economy and if the market now enters a sustained downturn, previous experience would suggest that a recession may not be far ahead.

In each of the 10 U.S. economic cycles since 1929, the stockmarket peak has been followed, on average of six months later, by a recession exceeded 13 months. If a recession did take hold in the foreseeable future, the U.S. budget deficit would probably soar out of control and the dollar would be all too likely to

as the Fed tried to support the economy with lower interest rates.

Indeed, if the stockmarket were looking for a disaster to happen, an early recession would seem to fit the bill much better than the inflationary over-heating which seems to have dominated the brokers' circulars.

There are two reasons for fears that the stockmarket crash could precipitate a recession well before the mid-1989 deadline which most forecasters now agree on.

The rapid growth of the U.S. economy since 1982 has largely been a function of a mysterious willingness by the American public to spend practically all its income, devoting a much lower proportion to savings than at any time since the aftermath of the Second World War.

The stockmarket boom has been the most plausible explanation for the collapse of U.S. personal savings. With stockmarket values growing almost four-fold from 1982 to the peak in August, it was hardly surprising that Americans felt less impelled than usual to save. But now that 36 per cent of the value of their equity savings has been wiped out, U.S. citizens could well return to somewhat thrifter habits. The deflationary impact of such a change in consumer behaviour could be immense.

A second powerful deflationary force could be unleashed on the corporate sector. Many American companies have become extremely highly leveraged as a result of the mania for mergers, stock buybacks and corporate restructurings, which has itself made a major contribution to the bull market. The backing for the ever-growing borrowing has been the rising market value of the corporations' equity.

An extended bear market could lead to insolvencies among the many over-borrowed companies which have been planning to sell off overvalued assets to service their debts.

But all such economic analysis leaves the biggest question unanswered: why assume that this is the start of a bear market? With the Dow falling to levels it last saw in March 1986, perhaps the groundwork is being laid for another glorious rally. Or is the market likelier to fall towards the low of 1087 it hit in July 1984, or even the 776 trough from which the current bull market started in August, 1982? History offers some clues.

First there is the valuation of shares relative to dividends and earnings. Every time that the divided yield on the Dow Jones Industrial Average has dropped below 3 per cent, a bear market has followed. On August 25, the yield on the Dow was 2.59 per cent, and at that time it dropped to this level, to 3.07

per cent, was at the top of the go-go market of 1973. The price earnings ratio on the Standard & Poor 500 Index tells the same story. This figure was 23, based on current earnings, on August 25. The last time it traded above 16 before the latest market cycle was at the peak of the 1973 bull market. Apart from the late 1920s, the price-earnings ratio had never before risen as high as 24.

Corporate earnings are expected to grow 15 to 20 per cent next year, assuming no recession. But sooner or later a recession will hit and earnings will not go on rising forever. Thus, even valuing companies on the basis of sustainable prospective earnings never seemed likely, at the market's August peak, to reduce price-earnings ratios to traditionally acceptable levels. When then did the market go on bidding prices ever higher?

After the events of the last few days, even the staidest commentators are talking about the resemblances between events in autumn and the crash of 1929. Strangely, however, the most outspoken bulls were never shy of bringing this comparison to investors' attention. They always thought a 1909-style debacle unlikely. They simply argued that 1929 would happen in 1988, 1989 or even 1990 and that for them least there would be plenty of time to take profits.

In the event, it looks like 1987 has happened. At the end of the decade on "Black Monday" October 19, the Dow was off 30 per cent from its peak of August 25, 55 days earlier. After October 29, the worst day of the 1987 collapse, the index was down 39 per cent from the record it had 56 days earlier on September 17. Admittedly the bull market of 1929 had been even longer as steeply than that of the 1980s. From August 1921 to October 1929, the Dow gained 495 per cent, against the 250 per cent added in the five years from August 1982 to October this year.

But if this is a reason for predicting another huge surge the bull market, with a target 3,000 or even higher for the Dow, there is another, far more important, side to the 1929 parallel. From its peak of 381.17 in September 1929, the Dow fell a low of 41.2 three years later as the market did not regain its 1929 level for 25 years.

Of course, the economic calamity of the Great Depression is most unlikely to be repeated even if the present collapse do turn into a prolonged bear market. And there will certainly be investors looking to buy shares present "bargain" levels in hope of a final 1929-style euphoric upswing. The bulls are also certainly right to argue that economic policymakers have learned from the mistakes of the 1930s. Financial Times news feature



# Latin American conference increases AIDS awareness

By Sarita Kendall

QUITO — Nearly all Latin American and Caribbean countries have now reported AIDS cases, and the struggle to design effective policies and educational programmes has begun. It became clear at an international conference on 'AIDS in the Americas,' held here in mid-September, that most governments have accepted the gravity of the situation and the need for action, although the number of cases registered so far — 4,258 — is only a tenth of those in North America.

World experts were available to answer questions at the recent conference, organised by the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), and transmitted live to concerned groups in some 30 nations. The conference supplied up-to-date information for scientists, health workers and policy makers, as well as helping educate the general public, and it allowed people from all over the

region to put questions on research, drugs, health care and other related subjects.

At the conference, PAHO director, Dr. Carlyle Guerra de Macedo, expressed the dilemma facing developing countries: "We have to find a way of continuing to make progress in public health, and at the same time deal with a totally new problem."

Although the upward-sweeping graphs forecasting the spread of AIDS did their work in raising awareness, there was a muttering about where the money is going to come from, despite the Quito declaration calling on governments to allocate part of arms expenditure and the foreign debt for strengthening health care programmes.

The AIDS pattern in the region appears similar to the first stage in developed countries, involving a high percentage of homosexual and bisexual men. Latin American nations have so far reported few female cases. In the Caribbean, however, where the preva-

lence of AIDS is much higher, more women are affected. Brazil, with the second largest number of cases in the Western hemisphere (about 2,000), has published figures showing that nearly two-thirds of those with AIDS are bisexual or homosexual males.

Blood transfusions are a major source of infection in Latin America, and most countries do not have the equipment or the organisation needed to test all donors. Mexico stopped the sale of blood after finding that paid donors often came from high-risk groups. Now blood is tested for sero-positivity, and there are campaigns to promote voluntary donation.

A high proportion of Costa Rica's haemophiliacs have AIDS and nearly 4 per cent of Brazil's AIDS cases are haemophiliacs. Brazilian blood donors are about four times more likely to be carrying the AIDS virus than non-donors, and only a small proportion of blood transfusions are guaranteed HIV-free. More

and more Latin Americans in hospital turn to family members if they need blood.

Large-scale screening for HIV antibodies has raised a whole series of ethical and practical problems, as in other parts of the world. Ecuador's health minister, for example, announced that all foreigners entering the country would be tested, but then had to drop the policy because of the effect on tourism and the difficulty of enforcement.

Cuba, on the other hand, is already screening foreigners who will be studying or working in the country, as well as returning citizens, and the test is repeated six months later. Some countries have extended tests to prisoners, high-risk groups and patients in clinics treating sexually transmitted diseases.

The Latin American media have been giving AIDS plenty of space, and the dangers of AIDS have been publicised in several countries. Some hot-line telephone advisory services are in

operation, too.

But the long-term implications of AIDS are only just beginning to be acknowledged by public health authorities, and there is an enormous amount of educational work to be done — whether among the doctors reluctant to treat AIDS patients or prostitutes who ask for AIDS "vaccination" at health posts, or employers who sack homosexuals. PAHO, which has a special programme on AIDS, stresses that education is the key to prevention.

"To change sexual practices, in order to prevent AIDS, we need to use all channels and all available approaches, to society and to individuals," said Anthony Meyer of PAHO.

A delegate from Bolivia (which has only three registered cases) outlined efforts to train local health volunteers, and to integrate AIDS education into the primary health care network. But few public health authorities have primary health care networks capable of attempting such a task. Ignorance and fear have gener-

ated some bizarre reactions. In Colombia, a man with AIDS had to sit up every night, armed with a shotgun, to protect his family from villagers who wanted to burn the house down to avoid "contamination." And in four Colombian cities gunmen have been executing transvestite prostitutes, on the assumption they are spreading the virus.

Perhaps the two most important lessons to emerge from the Quito conference were these: The need to start now, to make up for lost time on what must be a long-term battle; and the fact that only a vast educational effort can lead to changes in sexual behaviour.

Although the outlook is grim, and Latin American data are still far too fragmentary for accurate forecasting, one indication at least shows that people are listening: Condom sales in Brazil increased by nearly 50 per cent during 1986, while street sellers in the city of Bogota say AIDS has done wonders for their condom business. — People features



Fertile ground for crime and prostitution. For children the options are bleak — scavenging among the garbage or walking the streets of Manila (Photo by Denis Marchand)

## From the garbage dump to hell

The following article is reprinted from the IDRC Reports, the magazine of the Canadian International Development and Research Centre. The writer is a Canadian freelance journalist who visited Asia as part of a project of the Federation professionnelle des journalistes du Québec, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency.

By Denis Marchand

DRESSED in rags, thin and dirty, dozens of children pick through the pile of garbage in the middle of the immense municipal dump on the island of Cebu, in the Philippine archipelago. With their bare hands or using hand-crafted picks, they collect everything that looks as though it can be used or sold.

Each day, they and their parents go through their paces. They feel at home in the garbage dump of Inayawan. It is here that they eat, sleep, play, and, more importantly, work.

The hellish life, which would make most of us shudder, is the lot of a great number of peasants who, leaving the misery of the countryside, converge on the cities, sustained by the hope of finding decent work and an adequate income. But factory jobs are scarce and employment prospects far from bright for those without special skills. Without jobs, their meagre savings disappear quickly. These rural exiles soon find themselves condemned to live by their wits.

To avoid starvation, these families are reduced to picking through the garbage, looking for something that can be resold. Rather than harvesting the fruits of the earth they know so well, they live in uncertainty, gathering the discards of a consumer society.

Pieces of metal, scrap iron, glass, plastic, paper, textiles, animal bones, and scraps of food represent the only hope of survival for these "scavenger" families. The smoke, the foul odours, the vermin crawling all around them, and the ubiquitous germs do not overly concern either the children or the adults. The garbage dump is their home.

Among the mountains of refuse, a site has been reserved for the makeshift residences of these "workers". Usually built with pieces of wood, cardboard, or sheet metal, each house barely has room for more than four people, though the average number per family is seven.

If fortune smiles on them at all,

the "scavengers" will be able to eat scraps of meat, fruits, or vegetables recovered from the piles of household garbage. Otherwise, they must settle for dried fish and a little corn. This poor diet, deficient in vitamins and protein, naturally causes major health problems among dump dwellers. Pregnant women in particular suffer from acute anaemia, and the infant mortality rate is high.

To avoid the internal bickering that might poison their working environment, the "scavengers" have adopted a strict code. Work is done on an individual or family basis, and tacit agreements determine the rummaging area for each household.

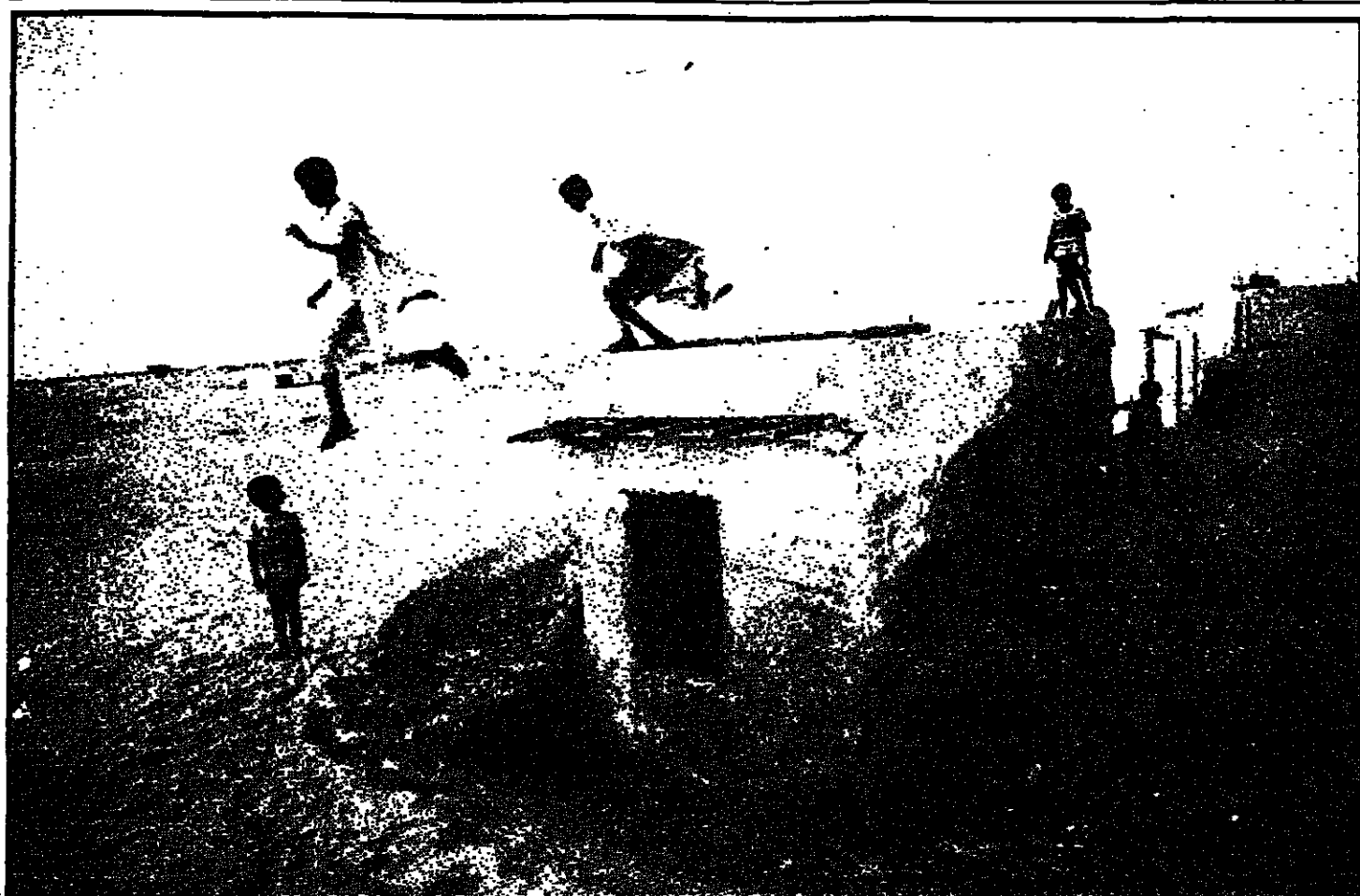
Often, the men work more than 16 hours a day with only a handful of pesos to show for it. The work goes on late into the night, by the light of kerosene lamps lit by men and children over 10 years of age.

The arrival of a garbage truck inevitably triggers excitement. Some people cling to the vehicle, while others hurry to surround the spot where the cargo will be dumped.

"Alas, the future prospects for these people are bleak," affirms Estrella Astilla, a professor at San Carlos University in Cebu who, with IDRC funding, has examined the problems of these marginal populations. "The government has never really shown an interest in recycling raw materials, and even less the will to regulate this area," she says. Prisoners of the chronic poverty of their families, the children in particular are threatened by serious social repercussions which may well destroy their prospects for a decent future.

Indeed, the children live on fertile ground for crime and prostitution. Almost all of the children living in the garbage dump abandon their education once they've completed elementary school in order to pick through the mounds of refuse, beside their father and older brothers and sisters. As they grow up, it is not uncommon for them to join bands of hired killers or to fall into the clutches of pimps who take them as prostitutes to the tourist areas of Manila or near the American military bases.

Many children are recruited or kidnapped in this way, and some end up in foreign countries, knowing no one, with no money or means of defence, slaves of a child labour or prostitution ring. In effect, they leave the garbage dump to enter a world more hellish still.



Using the encroaching desert as a giant sandbox, youngsters leap onto the dunes that have forced the abandonment of these houses in Mauritania. The creeping advance of the dunes is only one part of the devastating drought that afflicts the Sahel, the 3,000-mile-wide region

on the southern rim of the Sahara in northern Africa. In Mauritania, one of the hardest-hit countries, sand is forcing people off the land and into shantytowns.

## Africa's stricken Sahel edges toward destruction

National Geographic

WASHINGTON — The African Sahel, the southern rim of the Sahara, is experiencing one of history's most disruptive storms of social and environmental upheaval.

"At its worst there is famine when tens of thousands of persons die, but always there is erosion of the family structure and a severance of the bonds of tribal traditions," William S. Ellis writes in the August National Geographic. "As for the land, much of that is dying and being put to rest in shrouds of sand."

The Sahel, land that is meant to carry seasonal grasses, stretches 3,000 miles, from Senegal in the west to Chad and parts of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Sudan in the east. It encompasses about 20 per cent of Africa's 11.7 million square miles.

Sahel countries hit hardest by the current drought are Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, and Sudan.

The first long siege of that drought lasted from 1968 to 1973. It is estimated to have killed as many as 250,000 people and 3.5 million cattle.

Along with the famine came increasing desertification, the process that dries up the Sahel's landscape, not uniformly but in patches. Rivers ran dry and lakes pulled back from their shores.

"Today the slide toward final destruction of viable nations continues in the Sahel," Ellis writes. "Severe drought and hunger flared anew in 1984 and 1985, and now the response of a usually caring world has become shaded with indifference. Call it compassion fatigue."

No Sahelian nation is more stricken than Mauritania, whose 400,000-square-mile expanse makes it almost as large as Spain and France combined.

Twenty years ago, half of Mauritania's children were born

in the desert. Today, nomadism is vanishing. Sand is taking over most of the country, burying villages and compressing more and more people into the capital of Nouakchott and surrounding shantytowns.

Contributing to the spread of the Sahel is the steady disappearance of trees and brush, victims of the pervasive demand for firewood.

"One of the most important things we have to do is to change the attitudes of the people so that they come to understand that trees are essential to their survival," Henrik Olesen, resident representative of the United Nations development Programme in Mauritania, told Ellis.

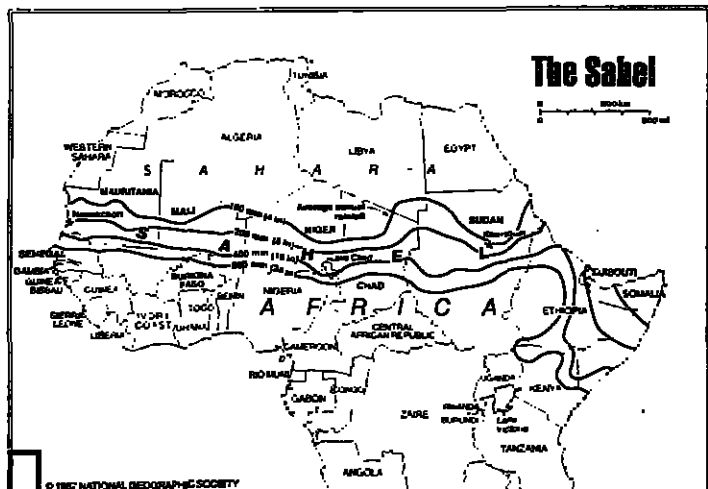
But for the average Sahelian, the need for firewood inspires his interest in trees. Between 80 and 90 per cent of all the energy consumed in the countries of the Sahel is derived from wood-burning.

Even so, among the more successful international rehabilitation efforts in the Sahel have been reforestation programmes such as the one in Niger's Majia Valley. The project helps stop wind erosion and provides a new and valuable source of firewood.

Unfortunately, most outside efforts haven't worked nearly so well. "Most damaging of all was the failure of well-meaning benefactors to understand where the fundamental strength and wisdom of sub-Saharan Africa lies," Ellis writes.

"It is in the villages and rural areas, invested with the small farmer and the nomad and all the others who long ago fine-tuned their survival to the vagaries of the land. No use was made of this knowledge in planning strategies to prevent the permanent collapse of the Sahel."

Since 1968, the amount of outside effort to help the Sahel has totalled more than \$10 billion, including money for famine vic-



tims in the early 1970s and mid-1980s, two of the most noble rescue efforts of all times.

But the effort to halt desertification has, with the exception of the Majia Valley reforestation, been a spectacular failure. In two months of travelling the Sahel, Ellis did not find a single major success story.

"If the present rate of desertification continues, by the end of this century they may not be able to get firewood closer than 900 miles from some major cities, such as Khartoum in Sudan," Mostafa K. Tolba, head of the United Nations Environmental Programme, told Ellis.

"It is a worldwide problem, and to stop it throughout the world would take 20 years of concerted effort at a cost of \$4.5 billion a year. The poor countries, such as those in the Sahel,

would require an additional \$2.4 billion. A lot of money, yes, but what we are losing today as a result of desertification amounts to \$26 billion a year."

Scientists often debate the question of possible climate changes as a result of desertification. There is still unsubstantiated speculation that droughts might be largely man-made. But evidence points to cyclical droughts. Certainly, the rains have failed for long periods of time before in the Sahel.

One geologist, Farouk El Baz of Boston University, has written that 20,000 years ago the borders of the Sahara, the world's largest desert, were 300 miles farther

south than they are now. In other words, deserts are going to expand and recede according to long-range climate patterns, and there is little anyone can do about it.

## You pay what you think at Mr. Kato's hot spring spa

By Eric Hall  
Reuters

YUYA, Japan — At Mr. Kato's hotel you relax in one of the finest hot springs in central Japan, dine off the best local delicacies and sleep in the calm of a rustic room, lulled by the nearby river.

Then you pay him what you think it was worth.

Hironori Kato is a brave man. In a land where there is no tipping, no bargaining, everything has a set price and good service is considered the customer's right, he has chosen to rely on peoples' sense of fair play for his livelihood.

It doesn't always pay. "The top price one guest gave me for a night and two meals was 23,000 yen (\$165). The worst guest gave 100 yen (70 cents), and he asked for a receipt," said the landlord of Hazu Spa.

"I started this system about five years ago. People said then that in five years I would go bankrupt. Well, here I am," he said.

"The first three years were tight financially, and I had many fears that I had done the wrong thing," he admitted. "But then it got better."

There are few Japanese hot spring spas, the traditional centres to wash away the world's cares and soak up some natural energy, that charge less than 10,000 yen (\$70) per night. The best ones cost three or four times as much.

Hazu Inn sits amidst the mountains in the small village of Yuya, in Aichi prefecture.

Inside, the visitor steps into an earlier Japan. Heavy wooden beams frame the rooms, rush mats welcome the feet, and paper windows let in a soft light. Outside, a natural volcanic spring feeds an open air hot bath beside a cold river.

The hot spring was supposedly discovered 1,200 years ago by a wandering sage, who claimed that

it gave him the power to fly.

Kato is reluctant to say what he really thinks his service is worth, but he nods and smiles when it is suggested that well over 10,000 yen would be fair for a tasteful, well-run hotel that is not, however, on a main tourist route.

Such a floating price system is rare enough outside Japan, although some restaurants and hotels in Europe and the United States run their business in the same way.

Inside Japan it flies against standard Japanese behaviour. Japanese tourists, as any foreign taxi driver who has cheated them will tell you, are notoriously shy when it comes to haggling. They pay what they are asked.

Similarly, they are disturbed when they are not asked to pay anything.

"At first everyone was confused. There were two completely different reactions. Some people thought I must be supremely confident and the hotel a heaven on earth. Others thought the hotel must be very spartan if I was asking whatever they wanted to pay," said Kato.

"Sometimes I fear to impose this system on people because it frightens them. So far I have tried not to give any hint as to what they should pay. But in some cases they find it so confusing they get upset and I have to give a hint," he said.

Most of his guests are now regulars and pay reasonable rates. A glance through his recent receipts, however, shows many people still paying as little as 2,000 yen each, not much more than the price of a cheap lunch in Tokyo.

So why does he do it? "I don't really know myself but I started to think such an idea could succeed and then suddenly I got the confidence that it would succeed," said Kato, who inherited the hotel from his father.

Perhaps he just got tired of the overt materialism of Japanese life.

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## 3 soccer players sent off, nine cautioned in Madrid

MADRID (R) — Three players were sent off and nine others cautioned as Atletico Madrid beat Real Valladolid 3-0 to stay second behind their celebrated city rivals Real Madrid in the Spanish First Division on Sunday.

In a furious match dominated by referee Jose Mazorra, Atletico captain Juan Arceche and Valladolid defender Enrique Moreno were dismissed for fouls and Atletico's Roberto Marina was sent off for arguing with the referee.

All three had been cautioned earlier and for each player dismissal followed a second cautionable offence in a highly-charged match. Atletico desperately needed to win to maintain their challenge for the title.

Real Madrid played on Saturday and dropped their first league point of the season in a 0-0 draw away to Athletic Bilbao. After nine matches Real lead the table with 17 points ahead of Atletico on 14 and Celta on 12.

Although Atletico — coached this season by Argentine Cesar Luis Menotti — dominated the match, they were unable to add to a solitary first-half penalty until 15 minutes from time when Valladolid's stubborn resistance finally collapsed.

The early goal came in the 24th minute when Portuguese international striker Paulo Futre was brought down by Argentine goalkeeper Carlos Fenoy. Roberto

Lopez-Ufarte scored from the spot.

Ufarte made it 2-0 up after 75 minutes when he put the finishing touch to a perfect pass from Futre and two minutes from time Eusebio Sacristan scored the third goal on his debut — having just transferred from Valladolid.

Barcelona lifted themselves one place further off the bottom with a 1-0 win at Logrones, but their success was due more to luck than good play.

The Catalans, suffering a dismal start to the season, are now fourth from bottom with seven points from nine games.

Barcelona seemed uncoordinated and unenthusiastic and were saved by one moment of precision when a good pass from Francisco Carrasco gave midfielder Urbano Ortega a chance to score the winner from 12 metres in the 63rd minute.

It was Barcelona's third away win of the season. They have yet to win at home in the Nou Camp Stadium.

England striker Gary Lineker again failed to shine. He said afterwards: "I don't have many chances to score these days. There are lots of nerves and a

lack of coordination within the team."

### 26 arrested in Dutch soccer incident

Dutch police Sunday arrested 26 soccer fans in incidents surrounding a match between Ajax of Amsterdam and the Rotterdam Club Feyenoord, police said.

The arrests followed Wednesday's suspension by nearly an hour of the Netherlands-Cyprus European championships qualifier, in which a Dutch fan hurled a homemade bomb at Cypriot goalie Andreas Charitou, who narrowly escaped injury.

Seventeen Feyenoord fans were arrested on the train taking them to the match when they yelled "racist" slogans, according to Amsterdam police spokesman Klaas Wiltink, who gave no further details.

However, Feyenoord fans have in recent years become notorious for targeting their Amsterdam counterparts with anti-semitic remarks.

The remaining nine fans, who belonged to clubs, were arrested for violent incidents, including beating up a policeman and hurling firecrackers, Wiltink said.

There were no other major incidents during the Honour Division match, which ended in a 3-1 victory for Ajax. Wiltink said.



**ATOP THE PEAK:** Members of a Sino-Japanese expedition (right) rest atop Mt. Changtse (7,543 m) at Tingri county in China's Tibet autonomous region. (above) A roped party of the expedition sets about to ascend the mountain's peak, located on the northern side of the Himalayas (file photos)



## Kenyan athlete ends Italian domination to claim NYC race

NEW YORK (AP) — A confident Ibrahim Hussein of Kenya caught early pacesetter Pat Petersen shortly past the 14-mile (22.5-km) point and coasted to victory Sunday in the 18th New York City Marathon.

Hussein, ninth in the 1985 race in his marathon debut and fifth last year, was timed 2 hours, 11 minutes, 1 second.

Priscilla Welch of Britain led all the way in easily the women's title in an unofficial 2:30:16.

Welch, who will be 43 Nov. 22, became the oldest women's winner in the New York City Marathon. The previous oldest winner was Miki Gorman, who was 42 years, 75 days when she won for the second consecutive time in 1977. Welch is 42 years, 344 days.

For Hussein, 29, a former western athletic conference steeplechase champion at the University of New Mexico, this was his fifth marathon and third victory.

He won the Honolulu marathon in 1985 in a course record 2:12:08 and bettered it last year in defending his title in 2:11:44.

He also has won the bay to breakers race in San Francisco in 1984 and 1985 and was the first men's finisher in the 1986 Trevira Twosome 10-mile (16-km) race in New York.

Prior to this race, the soft-spoken Hussein said he felt "very confident" and very relaxed, as compared to last year when he ran "scared."

"I think you will see some surprises," Hussein said. "I think somebody will steal the race. I hope that somebody is me."

Early in the 26-mile, 385-yard (42-km) race through New York's five boroughs, Petersen tried to steal the race.

The top American finisher in the 1984 New York City Marathon when he placed fourth, and in 1985 when he was third, Petersen set a blistering early

pace, opening a 35-second lead at five miles (eight kilometres). At that point he was on a record 2:04 marathon pace before Hussein reeled him in shortly past the halfway point.

Petersen hung on to second place most of the rest of the way before being overtaken in the closing stages and placing fourth, behind Gianni Demadonna of Italy and Pete Pfitzinger, the 1984 U.S. Olympic trials marathon winner. Tommy Ekblom of Finland finished fifth.

Italy's Orlando Pizzolato, the 1984 and 1985 New York City Marathon champion, made his usual second-half charge, moving into third place at one stage, before fading.

The race attracted a record field of more than 22,000 and was run in near perfect marathon conditions — with the weather at the start in the mid 50s Fahrenheit (about 13 degrees Celsius) and comfortable humidity.

## Sao Paulo team stumbles in Brazilian Soccer Championship

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Defending national champion Sao Paulo stumbled over the weekend with a surprising 3-2 loss to modest Coritiba in the third round of the second half of the Brazilian Soccer Championship.

The loss dropped Sao Paulo into second place in Group B with 3 points, 1 behind co-leaders Fluminense and Cruzeiro, who tied 1-1 on Sunday.

Despite the good play of all-star forwards Muller and Edivaldo, Sao Paulo was unable to resist the impetus of Coritiba, led by midfielder Milton, considered one of the revelations of the tournament.

Sao Paulo's goalie Roberto Rojas of Chile got into a shoving match with forward Mauro Madureira and was expelled in the first period, along with Coritiba attacker Tostao.

In Belo Horizonte, Fluminense and Cruzeiro hung on to the group lead with a 1-1 tie. Veteran centreforward Claudio Adao got his sixth goal for Cruzeiro, tying him for the league scoring lead with Romario of Vasco da Gama and Muller of Sao Paulo. Paraguayan star Romerito scored for Fluminense.

In other games for Group B, Vasco da Gama defeated Internacional 1-0, and Golas tied 0-0 with Santos.

In Group A, Atletico Mineiro defeated Flamengo 1-0 on an unusually play, apparently a result of confusion involving two Flamengo players named Ze Carlos.

Fullback Leandro told reporters he had shouted for "Ze Carlos" to intercept a centering pass from Atletico forward Marquinho, but it wasn't clear

whether he meant goalie Ze Carlos or defenceman Ze Carlos. As a result, neither player stopped the pass, and Atletico midfielder Renato headed the ball unmolested into the net.

The victory moved Atletico into a tie for first place with Corinthians and Bahia, all with 4 points. Flamengo fell into a second-place tied with Palmeiras at 3 points.

Corinthians, which had the league's worst record in the first half of the tournament, beat Santa Cruz 2-1 on Saturday to tie for the Group A lead.

Bahia, also much improved from the first half, defeated Palmeiras 1-0 to share first place.

Atletico and Internacional, the winners in the first half of the tournament, already have qualified for the semifinals. The championship ends in December.

## Action against British soccer stars draws quick criticism

LONDON (AP) — The filing of court charges against four of Britain's top soccer stars for on-field fights was blasted Monday as an unwarranted intrusion into sport by the state.

"I am very keen on high standards of behaviour but the increasing involvement of the police in these matters is something I deplore," Bert Millichip, chairman of England's Football Association (FA), said.

Officials of the Scottish Football Association (SFA) launched a full-scale inquiry into the trouble, which occurred during a Premier Division league match between Glasgow archrivals Rangers and Celtic more than two weeks ago.

Police in Glasgow defended their action.

The case was among the first in Europe in which authorities filed charges against athletes for on-field behaviour.

It was another blow for European soccer, already trying to

deal with fan hooliganism. Last week, a Cyprus player had to leave a match against The Netherlands in Rotterdam after being overcome by a smoke bomb thrown from the stands, and over the weekend 26 people were arrested in incidents surrounding a Dutch League match between Ajax of Amsterdam and Feyenoord Rotterdam.

On Monday, the same charge was brought against Terry Butcher, the Rangers' captain and a star on England's national team.

During the match, first McAvennie and Woods, then McAvennie and Roberts and finally McAvennie and Butcher were involved in fights, with the incidents apparently sparked by hard tackles.

McAvennie at one point covered his face with his hands after appearing to be punched. No one, however, was hospitalised and the match was quickly resumed.

## Bears stage comeback to beat Kansas City Chiefs

NEW YORK (AP) — Jim McMahon had to turn up the tempo Sunday to get his 24th consecutive victory as a starting quarterback for the Chicago Bears.

McMahon, with the Bears trailing 18-14, went to a hurry-up offence in the second half and threw two touchdown passes to Willie Gault in the fourth quarter, leading Chicago to a 31-28 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

The Bears won despite four touchdown passes from the Chiefs' Bill Kenney.

Elsewhere in the NFL Sunday, it was Houston 31, Cincinnati 29; Indianapolis 19, New York Jets 14; New England 26, Los Angeles Raiders 23; New Orleans 38, Atlanta 0; Philadelphia 23, St. Louis 23; Miami 35, Pittsburgh 24; Tampa Bay 23, Green Bay 17; Washington 27, Buffalo 7; San Diego 27, Cleveland 24 in overtime; Denver 34, Detroit 0; Seattle 28, Minnesota 17, and San Francisco 31, Los Angeles Rams 10.

McMahon was making his first start since last Nov. 23 when he suffered a shoulder injury and underwent surgery last December.

Colts 19, Jets 14

Albert Bentley rushed 29 times

for 145 yards and Jack Trudeau threw a 44-yard flea-flicker touchdown pass to Matt Bouza as Indianapolis defeated error-prone New York in Eric Dickerson's debut for the Colts.

The victory gave the Colts, 4-3, their first winning record since moving from Baltimore in 1984. Saints 38, Falcons 0

Bobby Hebert completed his first six passes in two first-quarter scoring drives as New Orleans took control early and blanketed Atlanta, only the sixth shutout in the history of the Saints, now in their 21st season. Patriots 26, Raiders 23

Tony Franklin's fourth field goal, a 29-yarder with one second left, gave New England the victory and spoiled Bo Jackson's NFL debut.

The Raiders rallied from a 23-6 deficit with 17 points in the final 12 minutes.

Dolphins 35, Steelers 24

Dan Marino weathered a shaky start in the rain and passed for four touchdowns and 332 yards, leading Miami over Pittsburgh.

The NFL's all-time, top-rated quarterback completed 25 of 31 attempts.

Redskins 27, Bills 7

Jay Schroeder threw two

touchdown passes to Kelvin Bryant and the Washington defence intercepted Buffalo's Jim Kelly three times. Running back George Rogers returned to the Redskins starting lineup after a shoulder injury and keyed the Washington rushing attack with 125 yards.

Oilers 31, Bengals 29

Warren Moon's quarterback sneak touchdown with 55 seconds remaining completed a 17-point Houston rally in the closing minutes against Cincinnati. The Bengals have lost their last three non-strike games in the closing minutes.

Buccaneers 23, Packers 17

Steve Deberg drove Tampa Bay 84 yards for a touchdown to open the second half and threw a scoring pass to Gerald Carter a minute later as the Buccaneers held on to beat Green Bay.

Eagles 28, Cardinals 23

Randall Cunningham's third touchdown pass of the game, a nine-yarder to Gregg Garrity with 40 seconds remaining, gave Philadelphia its victory over St. Louis. The Eagles, who fell behind 23-21 with 1:50 left on a touchdown pass from Neil Lomax to Robert Awalt, drove 70 yards in eight plays to the winning touchdown.

Chargers 27, Browns 24

Free safety Vencie Glenn intercepted Cleveland quarterback Bernie Kosar's first pass attempt in overtime, setting up Vince Abbott's 33-yard field goal that gave San Diego its sixth consecutive victory.

Broncos 34, Lions 0

John Elway ran for two touchdowns and passed 35 yards to Vance Johnson for another, leading Denver over Detroit. The Broncos scored on their first three possessions for a 17-0 first-quarter advantage and went on to post their first shutout since 1984 by allowing the Lions to cross midfield only four times.

Seahawks 28, Vikings 17

Dave Krieg passed for three touchdowns, including a key 27-yarder to Steve Largent early in the second half, and backup Jeff Kemp added a 28-yard scoring toss with 1:52 left as Seattle beat Minnesota.

49ers 31, Rams 10

Joe Montana completed 21 of 30 passes for 244 yards and three touchdowns in San Francisco's rout of Los Angeles. Montana marched the 49ers 80 yards to a score on their first possession on Tom Rathman's nine-yard touchdown run.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Soccer riot in Ghana after Egyptian win

ACCRA (R) — Rioting broke out in the central Ghanaian town of Kumasi after a local side lost to National of Egypt in an African championship soccer match, the Ghanaian Agency GNA reported on Monday. GNA said Algerian referee Rashid Medjiba, a linesman and a National player were injured by irate fans throwing stones after Asante Kotoko were forced out of the Africa Cup of Champions tournament on Sunday night, despite winning the home leg 1-0. National qualified 2-1 on aggregate for the final. GNA quoted reliable sources in Kumasi as saying the stadium was under siege for two hours after the match and the mob was not deterred by warning shots from soldiers. Reports that up to eight people might have been killed could not be confirmed. Witnesses said the windcreens of cars parked around the stadium were smashed and parts of the stadium, including the press box, were damaged. Ghanaian authorities managed to sneak match officials and National players to safety under cover of darkness. They later boarded a special plane for Accra. Ghana's People's Daily Graphic newspaper called in an editorial for an investigation into the violence which it described as "a shameful act and disgrace to the nation."

### China dominates women's weightlifting

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida (AP) — China nabbed 27 medals — 22 of them gold — and the team title in the Women's World Weightlifting Championship that ended Sunday. More than 100 athletes and coaches from 22 nations gathered for the three-day competition, the first step in creating a new Olympic event. The United States came in second with 18 medals, four of them gold. Six of those medals were earned in the final round Sunday, including three golds by Karyn Marshall, Bulgaria followed the United States with 16 medals, one of which was a gold. Hungary had seven silvers and two bronzes; Korea, two silvers; Great Britain, two silvers and one bronze; and France and Spain both, three bronze.

### Wales accuse league of discrimination

CARDIFF (R) — The Welsh soccer manager on Monday accused the English Football League of discrimination by denying Wales the same preparation as England for next week's vital European championship qualifiers. Mike England, naming his 16-man squad for the Group Six match in Czechoslovakia that Wales must win to qualify, has recalled Norwich's player-coach David Williams to replace the suspended Robbie James. But England has to wait until after the weekend to see if he will be fit, because he is one of the six Welsh players denied Saturday off by the league's postponement of only fixtures that affect England-players.

### Teltscher clinches Hong Kong Grand Prix

HONG KONG (R) — American Eliot Teltscher made a triumphant return to the scene of his first major tennis victory by beating Australian John Fitzgerald in a punishing five-set final of the Hong Kong Grand Prix on Sunday. The third-seeded Teltscher, who had not been back since taking this title as a raw 19-year-old in 1978, came from two sets down to beat Fitzgerald 6-7, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5. Teltscher won the last four games of the predominantly baseline battle to clinch the \$40,000 first prize. "That's nearly as sweet as winning here nine years ago. I am feeling pretty good at the moment," said Teltscher, who said he had considered quitting the circuit after this year.

### Andretti wins Miami race

MIAMI (AP) — Jeff Andretti, the youngest son of Indy-car star Mario Andretti, drove through the rain Sunday to win the season-ending Miami round of the American racing series. Despite a torrential downpour at the start of the 45-minute event, and a continuing rain almost throughout, Andretti moved up from fifth place in the 14-car field to take the top spot and race off to a 9.68-second victory over pole-winner Dave Simpson. Simpson's second-place finish allowed him to pass series champion Didier Theys of Belgium to win the \$25,000 Triple Crown award, which goes to the driver who has the top point total in the races at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the New Jersey Meadowlands and Miami. Theys, who led Simpson in the competition by 17 points up to this race, chose to compete instead this weekend in Sunday's main feature, the Nissan Indy challenge.

### Japan team a disgrace, says chairman

TOKYO (R) — After being beaten by world champions New Zealand 106-4 the chairman of the Japan Rugby Union Shigeru Konno apologised on Monday to the all blacks for the "disgraceful performance" of the all Japan team on Sunday. Had the game been recognised as a test match, the rout would have stood as a world record. It also outstripped the score when the teams met on Oct. 25 and New Zealand won 74-0. Konno said: "I will take this disgrace without any hesitation... rugby is a game you have to keep on learning and improving in."

### Tobacco crop takes priority over final

BOMBAY (R) — Four tobacco farmers in Zimbabwe's world cup squad have declined invitations to the final because they must return home to plant their crops. Grant Paterson, Andy Waller, Robin Brown and manager Don Arnott are hurrying home for the planting season. "The world cup organisers very kindly invited us to Calcutta for the final, but we have to get back soon because the planting season is now starting," Arnott said. Arnott said their presence on the farm during planting was essential because of the risks involved at this stage. Also, a drought in the main growing region last year had made the coming season crucial.

## CORRECTION

In an advertisement about the Arab Investment and International Trade Company in the Monday edition of the Jordan Times erroneously referred to the address as Al Rageem, which should have read Al Raqeeem - Jordan, P.O. Box 94. The Jordan Times regrets the error.

1. Mrs. Shakera Subhani, the holder of Indian Passport No. B302382 issued at Amman on March 15, 1987, announce that: 1. My name is written wrongly "Shaker" in place of "Shakera" in my passport.  
2. My husband's full name is: Muhammad Nauman Khan, which is written "Nauman Khan" in my passport.

### BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

Meeting at the AMRA HOTEL  
Wednesday, Nov. 4, 10:30 a.m.  
Guest Speaker  
Creche available  
Xmas cards and Ball tickets on sale.  
ALSO  
Wednesday, Nov. 11, 4:00 p.m. at  
AMRA HOTEL  
for coffee.

Cinema Tel: 677420

**CONCORD**

**THE LIVING DAYLIGHTS**

Cinema will be closed  
from 2-12/11/87

Performances 3.00 & 8.00 & 10.30

Cinema Tel: 675573

**OPERA**

**DOUBLE TROUBLE**

Performances 3.00 & 8.00 & 10.30

Cinema Tel: 677420

**PLAZA**

**TAKE IT EASY**

Cinema will be closed  
from 2-12/11/87

Performances 3.00 & 8.00 & 10.30



## Dollar comes under pressure

LONDON (R) — Week three of the crisis in financial markets began with the dollar apparently headed for an all-time low against West Germany's mark.

Tokyo share prices ended Monday slightly up. London's stock market slipped again.

A London broker spoke of a feeling that a rally in British shares last week "was overdone... and did not reflect a change in fundamental worries such as the U.S. budget and the

dollar."

The central banks of Japan, West Germany and Switzerland all bought the dollar in open market intervention to brake its slide after it touched 1.7160 marks — just a pfennig above a historic low reached during the 1980 crisis over U.S. hostages in Iran.

In later European trading the dollar firmed slightly. Gold touched \$470 an ounce, up \$2 on Friday night.

## Sunoil agrees to boost oil search in Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — Energy Minister Adam Madibo said on Saturday the U.S. oil company Sunoil would spend \$24 million searching for oil in Sudan.

The government is hoping for a major oil find to help the impoverished African nation back on its economic feet.

Mr. Madibo told a news conference Sudan and Sunoil had agreed the American firm would drill two wells costing \$10 million in the central region.

It would spend \$14 million on oil surveys in the same region, in north Sudan and in the western Kordofan province. Sunoil struck crude in Sudan's central region earlier this year but the find was not in commercial amounts.

"Sunoil is enthusiastic to work more on the area," Mr. Madibo said. The find had proved there was oil there, he added.

Sunoil, Chevron Sudan and France's Total are the only oil companies with exploration concessions in Sudan.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — U.K. shares continued dull in late trading but were around their highest levels of the day, as Wall Street rallied after earlier falling over 25 points, dealers said.

After recent high volume, traders reported only moderate business with some operators tempted by cheap stock. But the majority were keeping away in a still very uncertain atmosphere.

Dealers said last week's relief the market's worst fears over the B.P. share flotation had not been realised was starting to wear thin.

The price of part-paid B.P. shares was 3p lower at 83 while the old shares lost 3p to 260. Volume in both was large with over 96 million of the new shares changing hands by 1550 GMT. The FTSE 100 index had lost 20 points to stand at 1,729.8 at 1550 GMT after reaching a high of 1,737.1 at 1518 as Wall Street's rally lost momentum.

Dealers said the position regarding B.P. shares was far from clear with much of the stock from the flotation still to hit the market. Many expect the price of the new shares to retreat and the Bank of England to be called upon to buy substantial amounts of stock under the government's buy-back scheme.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1987

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Changes in your relationship with an associate will give you a new perspective on present business affairs. Try to be more open-minded in conversations — listen to other points of view.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** A long-running argument with a co-worker can be settled by an older person you both know. Today is a fine time to reaffirm friendships.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** That expert advice you've been considering is too expensive. Rely on practical and proven methods, and you'll get excellent results.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Don't allow a new acquaintance to disrupt your schedule this morning or you'll be late all day and miss some great opportunities.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Get an early start today and conclude some important business. Advice from a superior and a co-worker could be valuable.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** If you restrain that bad attitude about current situations, you'll realize that what seemed like big problems are actually easy to resolve.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** A recently assumed obligation which has been worrying you can easily be fulfilled today. Enjoy the domestic scene with your mate tonight.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Even though your partners don't agree with you, don't be drawn into an argument. They will soon see you were right all along.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You can be unusually industrious and constructive today if you cooperate more with others. Don't let details slow you down.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Steer clear of gossiping friends today; engaging in such pursuits could get you in serious trouble. A romantic evening is in store for you.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Invite a recent acquaintance into your home. This person can be extremely helpful to your career and will greatly improve your mood.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Postpone that meeting with a business associate until you can get the added information which you feel may be necessary.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Keep your new ideas to yourself, and rely on your intuition today. Advice from a so-called expert is apt to be full of misinformation.

## THE Daily Crossword by I. Miller

ACROSS

1 Layers

5 He's all talk, no action

10 Moby Dick's pursuer

14 Part of Earth

15 Conclude

16 Wonderful one

17 Nomad's urge

19 Baker

20 Subtle quality

21 Characteristic

23 Clean the slate

26 Charged particle

27 Ad's target

30 Dangle

34 Rara

35 Diamond rivals

37 Pinard product

38 Plunge

39 Dinner course

41 Soak flax

42 Small bill

44 Narrow ridge

45 Yearn

46 Reuse

47 Pursuit of perfection

50 Mouths

51 Welsh

52 Soothing

56 Proverb

60 Lady's man

61 Wayfarer's film

64 President's office

65 Black and blue

66 Spiced stew

67 Condor

68 Bears young

69 Bamb! for one

DOWN

1 Goldie of film

2 Jacob's brother

3 1492 vessel

4 Sorrow

5 Funny person

6 — wet (wrong)

7 Person addressed

8 Being

9 One who sells to public

10 Reunion men

11 Pantomime dance

12 Having wings

13 Nonsense

14 Tan

22 Place for 1A

24 Touch or taste

25 Controversial feature

27 Chocolate substitute

28 Fr. city

31 Shinto temple gateway

32 Idyllic places

33 Juniper

36 Indigent

38 Milk mark

40 In an aimless manner

44 Construction material

46 Walk like a small child

47 Fixer firmly

48 Chemical compound

52 To a place beneath

53 Variable star

54 Spoken

55 Penn. port

57 Make eyes at

58 Straightedge

59 Salutation word

62 A Gardner

63 Wine: Fr.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

1 JAMES

2 RAINBOW

3 WAGON

4 BLOOD

5 EMERALD

6 OLIVE

7 VITUAL

8 RAINBOW

9 BRED

10 LION

11 ORBS

12 SINGERS

13 RES

14 RASTERS

15 TINTED

16 NEWBORN

17 AMAR

18 TONIA

19 MERRIN

20 SETHING

21 BAT

22 BOE

23 LONDRANCE

24 GRAMS

25 SAGE

26 RAGIT

27 LONE

28 ASIDE

29 ALICE

30 ASTO

31 MISER

32 SERIA

33 VAS

34 APTERS

35 EXAM

DOWN

1 Walk like a small child

2 Penn. port

3 Make eyes at

4 Chemical compound

5 Salutation word

6 A Gardner

7 Wine: Fr.

## Jordan Phosphate Mines Company raises capital to JD 30m, floats 10 million shares

AMMAN (J.T.) — Banks and financial companies in Jordan are currently accepting subscriptions from local and foreign investors who are interested in buying shares floated on Sunday by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) to increase its capital from JD 20 million to JD 30 million.

The nominal value of each share was set by the company at JD 1,000, but subscribers have to pay an extra JD 1,500 per share as a premium which will be transferred/added to the legal reserves account. The additional charge covers the difference between the par value and the market value of each JPMC share, which on Monday traded for JD 2,500 at the Amman Financial Market.

The JPMC, requiring full payment upon subscription, has given a two-month period for investors to buy an equity in the company. After Dec. 31, 1987, the JPMC would either allocate shares among the investors, in case of oversubscription, or would cover any shortfall from the government's treasury.

The Jordanian government owns at present 66.8 per cent, or 13,362,694 shares, of the JPMC. The Pension Fund owns 17.7 per cent (3,529,411 shares) and the rest, 15.5 per cent or 3,107,895 shares, is owned by the public.

According to a JPMC publication describing the JD 10 million share flotation, the need to raise additional funds was prompted by expansion programmes and by changes that occurred in the financial set-up due to the purchase of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company last year, upon a decision from the Economic Security Council.

Since the JPMC started commercial operations in 1983, it has lost JD 47.8 million up to May 1, 1986 due to low international prices for fertilisers. Another reason cited for the JPMC failure was a conflict with the French main contractor over the production lines and capacity of the factory.

The JPMC noted in its publication that negotiations with the

French company are still continuing to resolve the JPMC issue. A row with a British subcontractor was settled earlier this year.

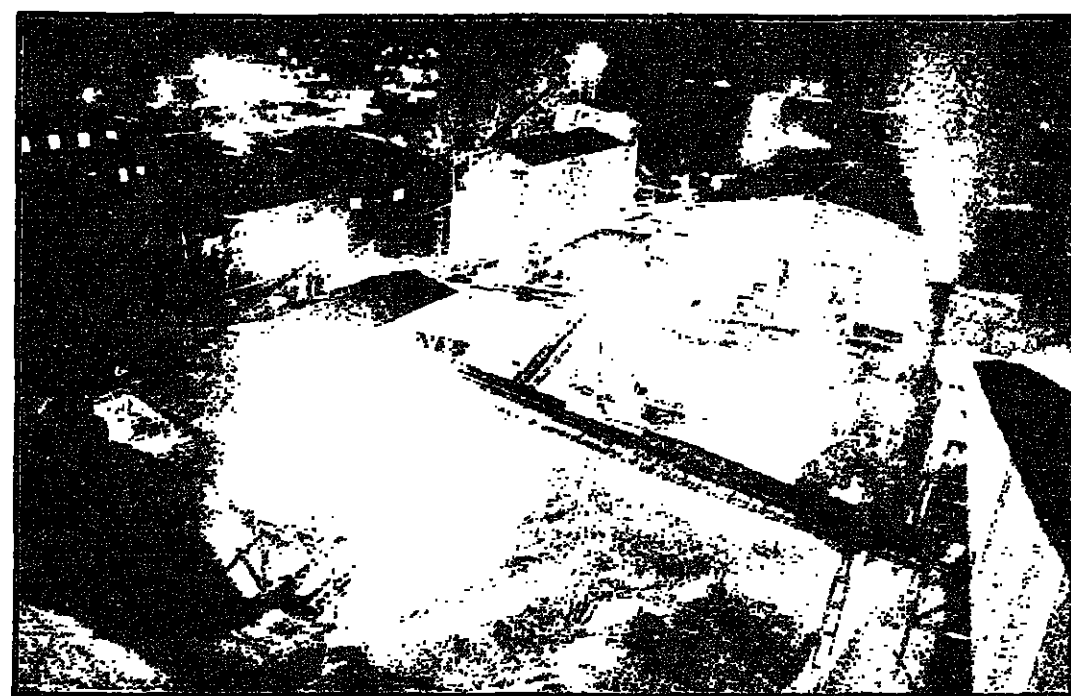
However, the JPMC is pinning high hopes on the Eshidiya mine which is about 120 kilometres to the northeast of Aqaba. The new mine, described to be of excellent quality and of immense reserves — estimated at 1.2 billion tonnes — is considered as an alternative to present mines in Runseifa (already closed), Al Hasa and Wadi Al Abiad. The last two mines produced 6.2 million tonnes last year and are expected to produce 6.8 million each year during the 1987-1992 period.

The World Bank, which studied the Eshidiya project and found it profitable, economically feasible and of low cost, has pledged \$31 million (JD 10 million) to finance the first phase of the project, which will cost JD 29 million (\$90 million). The cost of the second and final phase will be around JD 45 million and will also be partially financed by the World Bank; but the amount has not been decided yet.

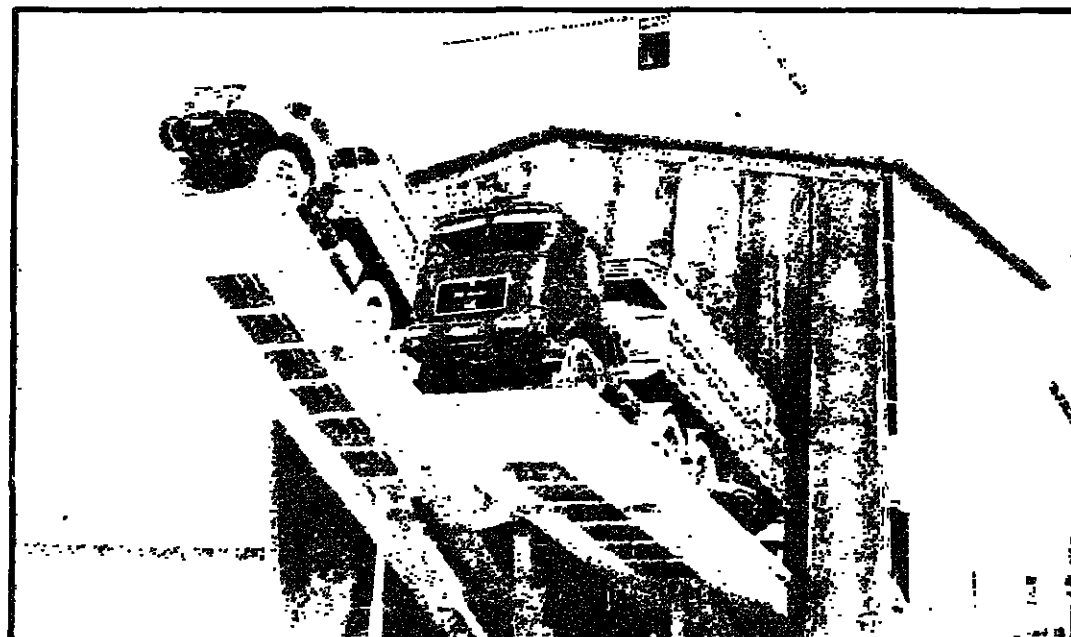
Production at the Eshidiya mine is scheduled to start during the second half of 1988 at an annual rate of 1.5 million tonnes. The output by the end of 1990 is expected to climb to three million and by the year 2000 to mine million tonnes.

Phosphate exports are the main source of foreign exchange to Jordan, as a total of JD 72.4 million (\$187.1 million) were recorded in sales during 1986. The JPMC distributed dividends to shareholders last year at a rate of seven per cent, although dividends at a rate of 20 per cent were given in 1984.

Regarding the financial position of the JPMC as of Aug. 31, 1987, a total of JD 62.9 million



Processing phosphate at Wadi Al Abiad mine



Trucks unload phosphate at Aqaba Port terminal

appears as short-term liabilities and JD 61.4 million as long-term liabilities. After raising the capital, the ratio of the total shareholders' equity to total liabilities would amount to 64 per cent. The

ratio at the end of 1986 stood at 52.9 per cent.

The JPMC had net fixed assets of JD 75.6 million as of Dec. 31, 1986. Current assets including receivables, inventories and spare

parts amounted to JD 79 million.

The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company declared in its publication that the new share flotation will earn dividends from next year.

## Japanese may give temporary boost to markets

TOKYO (R) — Japan's cash-rich investors might give jittery financial markets a much-needed boost by buying U.S. bonds this week but the effects of the move could be short-lived, fund managers said Monday.

They said the investors probably would buy modest amounts of bonds at this week's U.S. government auctions but that they might sell the securities quickly to turn a swift profit.

If the Japanese buy bonds at the auctions that will tend to push U.S. interest rates down. However, once they sell them the rates would likely go back upwards.

The U.S. treasury is slated to

sell \$23.75 billion of securities this week, starting with \$9.75 billion of three-year notes on Tuesday.

Participation of Japan's big investors is considered crucial to the success of the quarterly auctions and to the ultimate stability of financial markets, market analysts said.

If the Japanese, who have played a major role in funding America's huge budget deficit in recent years, do not buy many bonds at this week, U.S. interest rates will shoot higher, sending the stock market tumbling, they said.

"I think we are willing to buy as much as we bought in Au-

gust," said Mr. Toshiomi Uragami, managing director at Sumitomo Life Insurance Company.

Sumitomo bought more than \$50 million at the last U.S. quarterly auctions in August but sold them soon after, he said.

"We may buy bonds at the auction because we expect the bond market to remain buoyant in the short-term," said Mr. Masanobu Takatani, a fund manager at Norinchukin, Japan's agricultural bank.

But investors said they are wary of buying U.S. securities for the longer-term because of expectations of a further fall of the dollar and uncertainty over the

outlook for the stock market.

"What we really need now is a recovery and stability in both the currency and stock markets," an official of another major insurance company said.

Japanese investors said they wanted the U.S. government to show its resolve by reducing its huge budget deficit, which is increasingly seen as the source of most of the world's economic ills.

Bond managers said they expected the Bank of Japan to help get the auctions off to a good start by using some of the dollars it has bought in the foreign exchange markets to buy three-year notes. The central bank has bought

more than a billion dollars in recent days in an effort to prevent the dollar from collapsing against the yen.

The managers said the bank and the finance ministry were also helping the United States by sounding out Japanese investors about how many bonds they intended to buy this week.

Although officials at both the bank and the ministry insist they are not trying to pressure the investors into buying, fund managers said they nevertheless felt obliged to make some token purchases to satisfy the authorities.

## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff

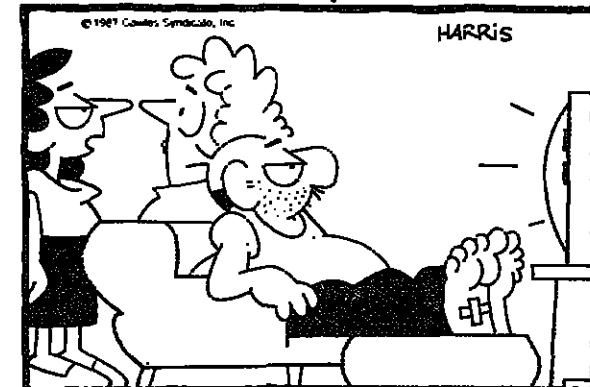


## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLANF

IBBER

GLEGGI

YAFFOL

There they go again — that's their only recourse!

A POPULAR FISHING RESORT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: PROVE GRAVE AFFRAY ROTATE  
Answer: Looks like a bad sign—FORGERY



# Philippine gunmen strike again near U.S. air base

**MANILA (R) — Unidentified gunmen attacked security guards on Monday outside a major U.S. air base in the Philippines where three Americans were shot and killed last week.**

Police said the gunmen, suspected members of the Communist New People's Army (NPA), seized weapons from private security guards policing an area about one kilometre from the base where several Americans were shot.

The incident heightened tension inside the sprawling Clark Air Base and caused a rush of calls on a "rumour control hotline" set up after last week's killings. Clark spokeswoman Lieutenant Donna Eggleston said.

"People are obviously concerned," she added.

The U.S. embassy in Manila, which has advised Americans to keep a low profile, had no comment on the latest incident, in which no Americans were involved.

Angeles City police Captain Nardo Ramos told reporters city police backed by units of the Paramilitary Philippine Constabulary had chased the gunmen, spraying possible hiding places with gunfire. They failed to find the men, he added.

"There is a possibility that the armed men were casing the (area) to determine which houses were being rented by Americans," Capt. Ramos said.

Clark Air Base and the adjacent Angeles City, north of Manila, have been heavily patrolled by Philippine and American troops since last Wednesday.

## Tamil rebel chief injured during escape

**COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's elusive Tamil Tigers chief Velupillai Prabhakaran was wounded while slipping past Indian troops assaulting his separatist fighters in their battered northern bastion, military officials said on Monday.**

Sri Lankan officials said informers spotted the 32-year-old leader limping after treatment at a hospital in Vadamarachchi, in the north east corner of the Jaffna peninsula.

"He was seen leaving it four or five days ago with one foot bandaged. It must have been a fairly big injury from the size of the bandage," a senior official said.

Prabhakaran and some of his lieutenants fled to Vadamarachchi as Indian soldiers, who took effective control of Jaffna town on Oct. 25 after more than two weeks of fighting, tightened their grip on the area.

Sri Lanka's state radio said the Indian Peace Keeping Force captured 40 rebels on Sunday in Jaffna and captured large quantities of arms and ammunition at Urumpirai and Achuvelli.

Sri Lankan officials estimated that half of the rebels defending the town melted away by mingling with Tamil refugees and crossed to the mainland districts of Vavuniya, Mannar and Mullativu.

## U.S. should 'smoke out' Soviet intention — Brzezinski

**WASHINGTON (R) — Former White House Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has said the United States should "smoke out" Moscow's intentions by proposing a reduction of Soviet tank forces in Europe.**

Referring to the Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) treaty to be signed in Washington next month by President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Brzezinski said on U.S. television that Moscow faced major domestic problems and needed a breathing spell.

"I would like to see us take advantage of this opportunity to put on the table comprehensive proposals designed to smoke out their intentions," he said.

In order to modernise the Soviet economy, Mr. Brzezinski said, Mr. Gorbachev needed larger investment, either from the United States and Western Europe, or through cutting defence spending.

Mr. Brzezinski said the Soviet economy was in a state of stagnation and needed a breathing spell. He said the Soviet Union was a "great power" but it was "not a superpower" and it was "not a world power".

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Italian rule of exiled former President Ferdinand Marcos.

Most were later released but police said 39 people taken in a raid on the State Polytechnic University of the Philippines were still being held late on Monday.

The military in the northern Cagayan region said on Monday that troops backed by helicopter gunships had killed nine guerrillas in a 12-hour clash with the NPA.

In a separate incident in the region, the military blamed rebels for murdering two security guards employed by a logging company.

## 'Soviets broke into U.S. base'

Meanwhile Newsweek magazine reported Monday that the U.S. navy has evidence suggesting that Soviet Special Forces broke into the American naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines and other installations in the Far East.

Intruders entered secure areas of the base from offshore, the U.S.-based magazine reported in its Nov. 9 issue, citing sources it did not name. No damage was done in the break-ins, which may have been carried out by elite "Spetsnaz" forces, Newsweek said.

The forces, trained in surveillance, sabotage and assassination, might have been testing their ability to enter and leave undetected, the magazine said.

"Their peacetime mission is to identify and locate vulnerabilities of likely wartime targets," an unidentified Pentagon official was quoted as saying.

## Former Quebec premier dies

**MONTREAL, Quebec (AP) — Former Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, the chain-smoking politician who led an unsuccessful campaign to make a separate French-speaking country out of the province, has died of a heart attack. He was 65.**

Mr. Levesque died Sunday at Montreal General Hospital. He was taken there from his home, where he had been dining with his wife, Corinne Cote-Levesque, and several friends. Ambulance technicians and doctors were unable to revive him.

Mr. Levesque, Quebec premier from 1976 to 1985, was a great champion of Quebec's interests, a spokesman for Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said.

Mr. Mulroney and Mr. Levesque "had very different views about the kind of Canada they wanted," Mulroney spokesman Bruce Phillips said, but Mr. Mulroney "admired Rene Levesque's profound respect for democracy."

In Quebec City, Premier Robert Bourassa said the province lost "one of its most illustrious sons."

"Mr. Levesque's entire political career had but one aim: Quebec's progress and development," Mr. Bourassa said. "He will pass into history as one of our most determined and generous patriots."

As a cabinet minister under Liberal Premier Jean Lesage from 1961 to 1966, Mr. Levesque grew increasingly disillusioned because of Quebec's constant feuding with the English Canadian-dominated federal government in Ottawa.

Mr. Levesque broke away and formed his own movement in 1967, which became the Parti Quebecois a year later. The party advocated the secession of Quebec from the rest of Canada.

At the root of the movement was the belief that without autonomy, the French culture in Quebec would not survive. Eighty-two per cent of Quebec's 6.5 million people are French speakers.

In 1970, separatist terrorists kidnapped British Trade Commissioner James Cross and provincial Labour Minister Pierre Laporte, but Mr. Cross was released unharmed, but Mr. Laporte, a friend of Mr. Levesque's, was killed.

Ottawa countered by invoking the War Measures Act under which police arrested about 450 Quebec residents without charge. Mr. Levesque later wrote that the crisis supplied "as many reasons as I'd ever need for becoming a separatist."

It was under Mr. Levesque's leadership that a 1980 referendum was held in Quebec on the issue. Short, balding and tough, his straightforward style, husky voice and heartfelt appeal to his fellow Quebecois won him widespread respect.

2 British teachers in Tibet ordered to leave China

PEKING (R) — Two British teachers in Tibet have been ordered to leave China on charges of illegally running a library for profit and giving unauthorised lessons, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Monday.

The spokesman told reporters the two men had violated national law governing aliens by conducting these activities.

The teachers, Richard Lancaster and Rupert Wolf-Murray, and another one from West Germany, were earlier ordered to leave Tibet by Nov. 4, in what appeared to be a crackdown on Westerners working in Lhasa after anti-Chinese rioting by hundreds of Tibetans a month ago.



Rene Levesque

## Survey: Soviets support nuclear-free Europe

**MOSCOW (Agencies) — A vast majority of Soviets surveyed favour ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, but nearly one-third said simultaneous destruction of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range weapons may be dangerous for their country, an opinion poll indicates.**

In addition, more than half of those questioned favour withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The survey conducted on Oct. 1-12 by the French polling organisation Ipsos indicated 52 per cent viewed the United States as a "declared enemy" of the Soviet Union.

But in answer to another question, 61 per cent regarded relations with the United States as "not bad."

The Associated Press on Sunday obtained an English-language translation of the results of the survey, which was conducted for French television and the weekly news magazine Le Point.

One thousand Soviets between the ages of 18 and 65 who live in Moscow or within 40 kilometres of the capital city were contacted by telephone and asked a series of 65 questions.

Telephone sampling is highly developed in Western countries, but rarely used in the Soviet Union. It is not known what percentage of the people living in the survey area have telephones.

The survey said 95 per cent of those questioned favour the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe.

In response to another question, 55 per cent said the simultaneous destruction of Soviet SS-20 and U.S. Pershing 2 missiles in Europe would not be dangerous for the Soviet Union. But 31 per cent disagreed, and 14 per cent

had no opinion.

The survey was conducted before the announcement of the Dec. 7 summit meeting in Washington between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. During the summit, the two leaders are expected to sign an agreement to eliminate their medium- and shorter-range weapons.

The survey indicated 95 per cent favoured such a meeting, and 46 per cent expected moderate results.

Slightly more than half, 53 per cent, favoured withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan, the survey said. It said 27 per cent were against it and 20 per cent did not have an opinion.

Another 55 per cent said they were dissatisfied with the quality of health care in the Soviet Union.

Asked whether they approved of the release of dissidents from exile or prison, 42 per cent said no. The survey said 27 per cent approved of it and another 31 per cent had no opinion.

Those surveyed expressed wide support for some reforms Mr. Gorbachev has instituted, including limiting the sale of alcoholic beverages, allowing workers to elect the heads of their workplace, allowing some individuals to work on their own and the development of more cooperatives.

The sample rated the four most important Soviet citizens, living or dead, as Lenin (64 per cent), Gorbachev (31 per cent), Stalin (25 per cent) and Yuri Andropov (16 per cent).

Asked which countries were avowed enemies of the Soviet Union, 52 per cent said the United States, 22 per cent West Germany, 12 per cent Britain and three per cent France.

## Gorbachev rebukes Yeltsin

**MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev issued a clear rebuke on Monday to Moscow Communist Party Chief Boris Yeltsin, involved recently in a dispute with Kremlin colleagues over the pace of reforms.**

In a speech to a Kremlin meeting for the 70th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, Mr. Gorbachev suggested "headstrong" reformers could present almost as many problems for his "perestroika" restructuring drive as conservatives.

"We must not give in to pressure from those overly headstrong and impatient people who do not want to take into account the objective logic of the restructuring," the Kremlin leader declared.

Mr. Yeltsin, who was not identified by name, was sitting behind Mr. Gorbachev in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

At the weekend another Kremlin official Anatoly Lukyanov, confirmed at a news conference that Mr. Yeltsin had offered his resignation at a recent plenary meeting of the party's policy-making Central Committee.

Reports emanating from Soviet officials have said Mr. Yeltsin complained at the meeting, on Oct. 21, that the reforms were going too slowly and said some members of the party politburo were partly responsible.

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The survey conducted on Oct. 1-12 by the French polling organisation Ipsos indicated 52 per cent viewed the United States as a "declared enemy" of the Soviet Union.

But in answer to another question, 61 per cent regarded relations with the United States as "not bad."

The Associated Press on Sunday obtained an English-language translation of the results of the survey, which was conducted for French television and the weekly news magazine Le Point.

One thousand Soviets between the ages of 18 and 65 who live in Moscow or within 40 kilometres of the capital city were contacted by telephone and asked a series of 65 questions.

Telephone sampling is highly developed in Western countries, but rarely used in the Soviet Union. It is not known what percentage of the people living in the survey area have telephones.

The survey said 95 per cent of those questioned favour the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe.

In response to another question, 55 per cent said the simultaneous destruction of Soviet SS-20 and U.S. Pershing 2 missiles in Europe would not be dangerous for the Soviet Union. But 31 per cent disagreed, and 14 per cent

had no opinion.

The survey was conducted before the announcement of the Dec. 7 summit meeting in Washington between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. During the summit, the two leaders are expected to sign an agreement to eliminate their medium- and shorter-range weapons.

The survey indicated 95 per cent favoured such a meeting, and 46 per cent expected moderate results.

Slightly more than half, 53 per cent, favoured withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan, the survey said. It said 27 per cent were against it and 20 per cent did not have an opinion.

Another 55 per cent said they were dissatisfied with the quality of health care in the Soviet Union.

Asked whether they approved of the release of dissidents from exile or prison, 42 per cent said no. The survey said 27 per cent approved of it and another 31 per cent had no opinion.

Those surveyed expressed wide support for some reforms Mr. Gorbachev has instituted, including limiting the sale of alcoholic beverages, allowing workers to elect the heads of their workplace, allowing some individuals to work on their own and the development of more cooperatives.

The sample rated the four most important Soviet citizens, living or dead, as Lenin (64 per cent), Gorbachev (31 per cent), Stalin (25 per cent) and Yuri Andropov (16 per cent).

Asked which countries were avowed enemies of the Soviet Union, 52 per cent said the United States, 22 per cent West Germany, 12 per cent Britain and three per cent France.

## Soviet leader says Stalin knew of crimes in 1930s

**MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said on Monday Josef Stalin had known of crimes committed under his rule in the 1930s and announced a new commission had been set up to study rehabilitation of the victims.**

At the same time he told a Kremlin meeting that Stalin's collectivisation of farming had been correct and said the dictator's key rival Leon Trotsky had promoted "anti-socialist ideas" and sought to undermine the state.

Mr. Gorbachev's speech was the first major event in celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October 1917 Revolution, in which Trotsky was a key figure alongside Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin.

"From documents we have it is clear Stalin knew about the crimes committed," Mr. Gorbachev said.

But he added: "Many thousands of party members and non-members were subjected to mass repressions" — an estimate far below that of many Soviet and Western historians.

Soviet intellectuals sympathetic to Mr. Gorbachev's drive for reform had looked forward to his speech as an opportunity to hear a full and honest assessment of the devastation inflicted on the lives of millions of people by Stalin's dictatorship.

"If we are to remain on positions of historical truth, we must see both Stalin's unquestionable contribution to the struggle for socialism, in defence of its gains, and his gross political mistakes, the arbitrariness permitted by him and those who were close to him," Mr. Gorbachev said.

He said Stalin's personality cult, which involved millions of people paying forced public homage to the late ruler's supposed talents, could have been avoided.

Controversy arises over new U.S. court nominee

**WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's second nominee to the U.S. Supreme Court appears to have hit trouble over disclosures about his wife's medical career and about his own conduct while working at the U.S. Justice Department.**

A department spokesman confirmed reports on Sunday that Judge Douglas Ginsburg, while working as an assistant attorney at the department, successfully argued for the deregulation of cable television at a time when he had a substantial investment in a cable television company.

Meanwhile, a source close to the judge confirmed on Sunday that his physician wife, Dr. Hallic Morgan, performed abortions while working at a hospital in 1980.

Abortion could become an issue during Senate judiciary committee confirmation hearings because Judge Ginsburg's Senate supporters include conservative Republican legislators who oppose abortion.

Judge Ginsburg was nominated to the supreme court, the nation's highest judicial body, by Mr. Reagan after his first nominee, Judge Robert Bork, was turned down by the Senate.

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### Gold from Tutankhamen's tomb to be sold

**LONDON (AP) — A nine-inch-long (22.5-centimetre-long) decorated sheet of pure gold from the tomb of Tutankhamen going up for auction next month is believed to be the only item ever to reach the market from the Egyptian boy-king's 3,000-year-old grave. The gold sheet, which appears to have been stripped from a piece of furniture, depicts Tutankhamen between the gods Atum and Re Herakhty. It is believed to have been stolen from the tomb near Luxor. The tomb, filled with a variety of valuable treasures, was discovered in 1922 by British archaeologist Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon. Most of the treasures remain in Egypt as closely guarded museum exhibits. Stolen gold strips were found earlier — shortly before World War I — by Theodore Davis of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art in a pit 100 metres from the tomb. Some of the thicker strips bore decoration and script. The sheet of pure gold, which weighs 25 grams (just under an ounce), goes on auction by Christie's auctioneers in December. "A piece like this has never come on the market before and the fact that it comes from Tutankhamen's tomb will give it added attraction," said Christie's consultant Egyptologist, Dr. Christine Insley Green. Her guess at a price range is £50,000 to £150,000 (\$86,000 to \$258,000).**

### Stallone has close call on Rambo III set

**ELAT, Israel (AP) — American actor Sylvester Stallone had a close call on the set of Rambo III when a helicopter buzzed over him during a stunt, just missing his head. Stallone, who was on horseback, ducked just in time and escaped unharmed, said Tom Gray, a spokesman for the production. "I suppose if it had gotten any lower I could have saved the cost of a haircut," Gray quoted Stallone as saying. Gray said the scene called for a French-made Puma helicopter to buzz Stallone as explosives and balls of flames went off around the actor. "We rehearsed the scene with a stuntman, and then Stallone was brought in for actual filming. We filmed two perfect takes and he asked for a third one, which he wanted to be more spectacular," said Gray. He said the script called for the helicopter to fly about 2 metres above Stallone's head. Gray said the pilot misjudged the distance because a cloud of dust and flames shrouded the set. Rambo III is set in Afghanistan where Vietnam war veteran John Rambo tries to rescue his mentor, Col. Trautman, who has been kidnapped. Filming in Israel began in the summer and will wrap up by the end of November, Gray said. Additional scenes will be shot in Thailand and Pakistan. Sunday's stunt scenes were shot in Elat, a Red Sea resort 310 kilometres south of Jerusalem. Rambo III is scheduled for release in the summer of 1988.**

### Duchess of York loves work, official duties

**LONDON (AP) — The Duchess of York says she loves her publishing career and her official duties as a member of Britain's royal family but wishes she could see her husband, Prince Andrew, more often. "You can combine the two," the former Sarah Ferguson was quoted as saying in an interview with Press Association. "I would like to see my husband more often, but there is work to be done and I am glad to be doing it. In any case, he is 100 per cent behind what I am doing, and actually I think he enjoys it," she was quoted as saying. The 28-year-old duchess married Queen Elizabeth II's second son in July 1986. Andrew's career as a Royal Navy helicopter flight instructor often takes him away from home. "There are not enough hours in the day for me," the duchess was quoted as saying. "I don't think people realise just what I do put into the day. The volume of work is tremendous."**

### British press sees 'royal reconciliation'

**LONDON (R) — British newspapers, speculating last week on a rift between royal heir Prince Charles and his wife Diana, devoted headlines on Monday to a "royal reconciliation" during the couple's West Berlin visit. "Happiness in Berlin" ran the frontpage headline of the Daily Mail over a photograph of Charles and Diana stepping from an aircraft at the start of a week-long tour of West Germany. The Daily Express announced that "it looks like happy days are here again for the prince and princess," while the Daily Mirror spoke only of a royal truce for the visit. The prince, 38, and his 27-year-old wife arrived in West Berlin on Sunday on their first major joint engagement for almost two months. Long separations have fuelled British press reports of a rift between the couple and stormy midnight arguments with Queen Elizabeth in Buckingham Palace. But the Daily Mail clearly saw the continental European press as the villains in the recent spate of royal speculation.**

### Coup leader buys a "how to..." book

**MANILA (R) — After failing to overthrow the Philippine government, Col. Gregorio Honasan is reported to have sent his men out shopping for books on how to mount a successful coup. Quoting an unidentified publishing source, the Manila Chronicle said on Sunday that Col. Honasan's supporters bought 500 copies of Edward Luttwak's Coup D'Etat from a Manila bookstore after the Aug. 28 coup attempt. Troops loyal to President Corazon Aquino crushed Col. Honasan's rebellion, in which at least 53 people were killed and about 300 wounded. Col. Honasan fled at the height of the fighting. A military spokesman said army officers were burying their noses in Luttwak's 215-page book to find out what Col. Honasan may be up to next. Col. Honasan, who remains at large, told Reuter last week that he was preparing to strike again and warned his next attempt might be bloodier.**

### 6 arrested for glorifying suttee

**NEW DELHI (R) — A law banning the glorification of the Hindu practice of a widow burning herself alive on her husband's funeral pyre was used for the first time to arrest pro-suttee campaigners. The Press Trust of India (PTI) said two of the six arrested in the west Indian state of Rajasthan were leaders of a fundamentalist Hindu group, the Committee for the Protection of Religion, and had organised pro-suttee rallies. PTI said it was the first time the law had been invoked since it was passed following the death of 18-year-old Roop Kanwar on her husband's pyre in a Rajasthan village last month. Witnesses among the 5,000 people who watched her die said the bride of just eight months cradled her husband's head and chanted prayers as the flames leaped around her. Doubts have since been cast on whether Kanwar went voluntarily to her death.**

### Anti-AIDS crusader criticises news report

**BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — A prominent anti-AIDS crusader on Sunday criticised a recent Australian newspaper report for describing Thailand as the "AIDS capital" of South East Asia. Sommatra Troy, a nurse, said Mark Thornton of the West Australian newspaper was "either ill-informed or mistaken" when he wrote an article on narcotics trafficking in Thailand, the country's massive sex industry and its AIDS situation. Thai health officials say four Westerners and four Thais have died from AIDS since 1984 and three Thai patients remain hospitalised. Quoting World Health Organisation (WHO) statistics released in June, Mrs. Troy said 490 people have died in Australia and thousands have been infected with the virus there. "If we are to compare figures, then Australia overtakes other South East Asian countries as the regional AIDS capital," she said. Mrs. Troy said she will send a letter Monday to seek a retraction.**

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OTMAR SHARIF  
With a New Method Strategy

### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — A. South vulnerable, as South you hold.  
Q.2 — A. Both vulnerable, as South you hold.  
Q.3 — A. South vulnerable, as South you hold.

Q.4 — A. You have a very good hand, if you can find a fit with partner. As a result of your shortage in partner's suit, you don't have enough to force to game. Bid one spade — if partner passes that, we would be against your being able to make game in any strain. And to bid two no trump with a singleton in partner's suit is the height of folly.

Q.5 — A. You don't know yet what partner has in mind, but you should be delighted to cooperate no matter what he asks your hand is rich in prime controls. A can-hold now of three hearts tells partner of your sound values and support for his suit.

Q.6 — A. Here the fact that you have a partner actually works to your advantage. Without it you would have a problem deciding whether to jump to three hearts or four. With it, you can tell partner that you have a good hand without getting overboard by simply bidding over score with three hearts.

Q.7 — A. Here the fact that you have a partner actually works to your advantage. Without it you would have a problem deciding whether to jump to three hearts or four. With it, you can tell partner that you have a good hand without getting overboard by simply bidding over score with three hearts.

Q.8 — A. Here the fact that you have a partner actually works to your advantage. Without it you would have a problem deciding whether to jump to three hearts or four. With it, you can tell partner that you have a good hand without getting overboard by simply bidding over score with three hearts.